THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855. No. 16.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, B. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va., Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs. Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

W. H. HARDEE,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
PETERSBURG, VA.
December 16, 1854. 7—tf.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY, GRANILLE Co., N. C. The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that they have obtained the services of a gentleman well qualified to prepare young men for College, or the active pursuits of life. The location is proverbially healthy, and being free the enticem enis of Town or Village, there are many reasons to believe the morals of the Students will be greatly protected.
The next session will commence on Monday the 15th of January, 1855.
Prices of Tuition $7,50, $10, $12,50, and $15, according to advancement.
Board can be obtained in the best families at $5 per month.
C. W. ALLEN.
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Nov. 10th, 1854. 102—td.
☞ Biblical Recorder and Register, will copy until the session commences and forward acounts to C. W. Allen.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 23, 1854. 96—3m.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn-shellers of every kind, to shell from 200 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and IN NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to operate on a smaller piece of land, offers for sale his plantation, lying in Halifax county, on the waters of Fishing Creek, adjoining the lands of Col. J. H. Harrison, A. W. Moore, and T. W. Nicholson, Esq'rs., and containing about 700 acres. On the land there is a good Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses, gin house, cotton screw, stables, &c. The uplands are well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, peas and potatoes; and the low grounds of the Creek are particularly suited to the successful growth of wheat—having year after year produced twenty bushels per acre, with very imperfect preparation and no manure. There is an abundance of marl, and any quantity of Creek mud for composting. The W. & R. Railroad is convenient to the farm, Enfield being within nine miles and Battleboro' within eleven of the place.
It is unnecessary to say more as I will take great pleasure in showing the plantation to any one wishing to purchase. F. M. PARKER.
Sycamore Alley, P. O.,
Halifax county, C. N., Dec. 14, 1854. } 8—tf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C........................12 cents
Candies assorted per lb. B........................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy...................20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON,
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:
French Black Dress and Frock Coats, $18 to 35
English " " " " 14 to 20
American and German " " 6 to 15
Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove. South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

Warren L. Pomeroy,
NO. 16, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
WOOD-NOTES, OR CAROLINA CAROLS.
A Collection of North Carolina Poetry,
Compiled by Tenella. 2 *Vols.* 12*mo.*
THE volumes of poetry now presented to the public had their origin in a collection for the compiler's own use. As it increased, a few friends expressed a wish that it should be rendered as complete as possible and published, that every N. Carolinian might have an opportunity of possessing, in a permanent and convenient form, a copy of many pieces that thay had probably read and admired, and perhaps for a time preserved from regard for the Authors. Encouraged by their kind co-operation, the work has been steadily, though slowly, growing until it has reached its present size; though it has been impossible to procure many pieces which it was thought could be procured, yet it is hoped that this first attempt of the kind in North Carolina will meet with the favor of the citizens, for whose use the work is principally intended. Though we may not have produced any great poets, still these "footprints of the Muse" will show that we possess some of
"the poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine."
* * * * * *
It is from our knowledge of the writers that many pieces In this collection will derive their interest, and though viewed by the severe eye of criticism, they would have been rejected, still it was the thought that public expectation would have been disappointed had they been omitted.
[PREFACE.]
We lack space to-day to do anything like justice to this fine collection of "North Carolina Poetry." Among those from whose effusion selections have been made, we may mention "Tenella." the compiler of the work—Walker Anderson. H. S. Ellenwood, Judge Gaston. Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. M. Lovejoy, A. F. Morehead, Judge Strange, S. W. Whiting, Warren Winslow, J. B. Shepard, E. Cantwell, W. J. Clarke. The Poem by Mr. Lovejoy—"A Day on the Hills"—possesses much merit. Portions of it are equal to anything ever writen by Percival, or Bryant, or Longfellow, or Prentice.[—*Standard.*
For sale wholesale and retail by the publisher.
Oct. 26, 1854. 99.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 5d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
DIRECTORS.
Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinton Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, F. C. Hill, Seaton Gales.
OFFCERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary*,
William H. Jones, *Treasurer*,
H. W. Husted, *Attorney*,
Charles E. Johnton, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
William D. Cooke, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land contaming about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

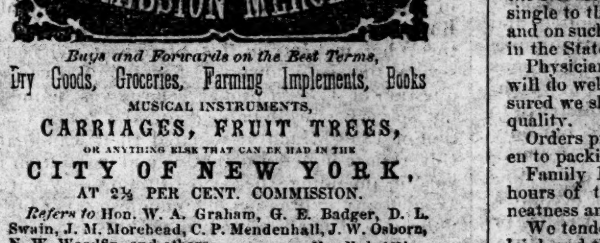
PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING's.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.



Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK, FROM NEW YORK, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanently here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.
Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past 11 years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly of N. Y., who deservedly, stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession from gentlemen of high standing, in New York and Georgia.
Office for the present at the Metropolis House, kept by O. L. Burch.
N. B. Ladies attended at their residences, until better rooms are procured.
Raleigh, Nov. 4, 1854.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cierro, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

EDWARD L. HARDING *Fayetteville, St.*, Raleigh, N. C., will receive in a few days an Invoice of upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of NEW and FASHIONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING which is now being manufactured at his Establishment in New York. When this Invoice is opened he will exhibit the best specimens of Ready Made Work in the State; and the only wonder will be how it is possible that Harding can have Manufactnred such Superior Goods and at the same time sell them so cheap! The reason is obvions, small profits and large sales and a business properly conducted. Give the customer the best bargains you can, by so doing you are enabled to sell more, and the profits in the aggregate will be satisfactory, and not as many are in the habit of doing, see how much you can make out of the customer who places implicit confidence in what you say. My motto is, see how low you can sell your goods and make a small profit, thereby giving the customer some reason why he should patronize you. Live and let live, and not take all a poor fellow can make.
E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 7, 1854. 100—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, 1854. w&sw1y—93.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.
H. L. EVANS.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.
No. 29, Cheap place.
H. L. EVANS.
Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READy made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.
Call and take a look.
Next door to R. Smith's corner.
H. L. EVANS.
Dec. 8, 1854. 5—
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE DURING THE sitting of this Legislature for that portion of Onslow county lying between White Oak River and the Percoson, north of Mitchell's branch, to be added to the county of Jones.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest.
McGEE & WILLIAMS.

1500 Acres of Roanoke Lands; and a parcel of Likely Negroes for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO DEVOTE HIS time entirely to his profession, offers for sale his farm, six miles above Gaston in the county of Northampton, and State of North Carolina. The farm is situated in a healthy and pleasant country, and in a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood. Upon the farm there is an excellent and well finished dwelling house; containing eight or ten rooms, and all necessary and *convenient* out houses, the subscriber having gone to considerable expense in fitting up and improving the place, expecting at the time to make it his home for life. The tract contains about 850 acres of low grounds, *valuable*, because crops are seldom if ever injured by freshets; a large portion of the remainder is in its original growth. [hickory, dogwood &c.] The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton and is susceptable of the highest state of improvement. The subscriber has taken some pains to improve his land, by ditching and the use of fertilizers. The owner of this farm has not only the facilities afforded by the waters of the Roanoke; but the Railroads are so convenient that he can with ease breakfast at home and dine in Raleigh, Petersburg, or Norfolk. In addition he has the convenience of a large manufacturing mill in half a mile of his residence. A portion of the up-land has been highly manured and seeded in wheat and winter oats, another portion has upon it a good stand of clover. The subscriber is very anxious to sell his farm, and will do so for the sum of 15,000 dollars, and allow the purchaser *five years* if he desires it. An energetic and industrious man with fifteen hands could pay for it in a shorter period from the products of the farm alone.
The subscriber for a fair price would sell to the purchaser ten or fifteen hands [young men and women.]
During the session of the Legislature address me at Raleigh, N. C. JNO. B. BYNUM.
Dec. 1854. 5—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers, WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

REMARKS OF GEN. BROGDEN,

OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Dec. 20th, 1854, in reply to Mr. Graham on the Convention question.

MR. SPEAKER: In the commencement of the discussion of the proposition now before the Senate I did not expect to participate in it, and therefore, I shall not attempt to follow with regularity and precision the questionable and ambiguous views and arguments advanced on the other side of the Senate. I have no desire to pursue their immaterial fluctuations and their versatile imaginations. Indeed, it would be a difficult and irksome undertaking to do so. In the language of a young Attorney of the West, in his address to the jury on one occasion, in reply to the argument of his antagonist, "it would be as easy to follow a catfish through the muscle shoals, to pursue an eel side-lined into the suck, to sail up the Mississippi on a straw, to dance upon the point of a needle, or to set the universe on fire with the tail of a lightning bug, as to follow them in their wanderings and meanderings, composed, as they were, of such a heterogeneous mass of mental incongruities."

I have listened attentively to the plausible and ingenious remarks of the Senator from Orange, (Mr. Graham,) and his utter inability to sustain his position does not arise from any lack of zeal and ability, but from its total defectiveness and impropriety. He has an agreeable elocution and a plenteous stock of language, and his vain and futile efforts forcibly illustrate the distich:

"The King of France with forty thousand men
Marched up the hill and then—marched down again."

The proposition of the Senator from Orange to call a Convention by a bare majority of votes is so contrary to the express provision of the Constitution, and so inconsistent with its true intent and meaning, that it is wholly unjustifiable and indefensible. It is a wayfaring tent upon the shoals and quicksands of error and delusion, and cannot withstand the winds and floods of scrutiny and investigation. It may be compared to a tower without any base to uphold, or prop to support it, tottering upon the verge of a precipice, and liable at any moment to be hurled into chaos and destruction.

The imaginary faculties and postulations are well and fitly set forth by Shakspeare:

"The lunatic, the lover and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
That is the madman; the lover, all as frantic,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt:
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth,
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

It is manifest that the Senator from Orange can "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." According to his vague and indefinite construction of the Constitution he can make every incongruous provision harmonize with each other, and thereby deduce the power to do that indirectly which that instrument does not authorize to be done directly.

What is the Constitution? It is a compact or compromise formed by the people, and containing certain specifications, restrictions and prohibitions. Kent, in his commentaries on American law, says: "The Constitution is the act of the people, speaking in their original character, and defining the permanent conditions of the social alliance; and there can be no doubt on the point, that every act of the legislative power, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, is absolutely null and void."

We have a Government of limited and defined powers, and it is the duty of all public functionaries to confine their official conduct within the proper limits.

The Constitution may be properly defined, in the language of Blackstone, as "a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong."

This is the doctrine of Story, and of all the eminent expounders of constitutional law, and it fully maintains the great fundamental principle of republican liberty.

A strict construction of the Constitution is a cardinal principle in the Democratic republican creed. It is our main security against the tumults of faction, domestic dissension, intestine commotion, and civil strife. It is the polar star and the chart to guide the ship of State in the boisterous and tempestuous surges of the political ocean, when they are dashing and breaking over her. A faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution is our only fortress of safety and protection in times of imminent danger and peril; and if we surrender this great and important safeguard, we shall be like a ship in a storm on the ocean, without rudder or compass, exposed to the pitiless elements of nature, and to the dolorous consequences of an untimely exit.

But the Senator from Orange has an inventive genius, and by his fluent language and his novel position, he may have caused some sensation. I cannot better describe his position than by relating an anecdote occasionally, merely to amuse the fancy and illustrate the argument.

In the commencement of the American revolution, when one of the British king's thundering proclamations made its appearance, the subject was mentioned in a company in Philadelphia; a member of congress who was present, turning to Miss Livingston, said, "Well, Miss, are you greatly terrified at the *roaring of the British lion?* "Not at all, sir, for I have learned from natural history, that *beast roars loudest when he is most frightened.*"

The Senator is an expert commander, and although he has gained no victory, he has gained notoriety on account of his unusual and unwonted position, and we have heard the sound of his clarion and the roar of his artillery.

But as he is totally unable to recruit his forces and to repair his broken weapons; his munitions of war exhausted, his entrenchments destroyed, his forts surrounded and his ports blockaded, with disorder and mutiny in his camp, and the prospect of inevitable defeat in view, it might be well for him to imitate the fortitude of one of our own revolutionary heroes.

In the battle of Germantown, on the 4th of October, 1777, Gen. Nash was severely wounded in the thigh, the bone of which was shattered by a grape-shot. While they were carrying him off the field, a friend coming up began to condole with him on his situation, and asked him how he felt. "It is unmanly," said the dying hero, "to complain, but it is more than human nature can bear."

Here is an example of true courage, worthy to be remembered by the Senator from Orange, and he can make the application as he thinks proper, if it is apposite to his condition.

In opposing Equal Suffrage, he professses to be in favor of protecting the interests of the landholders, and he wishes the Constitution amended so as to protect them, if it is amended so as to permit all the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons to vote also for members of the Senate. He knows that it will not deprive the landholders of any right or privilege which they now possess or give to the non-landholders any political power, except to vote for Senator.

The people of North Carolina are virtuous, patriotic and honest; and it is a noble trait of their character to ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. They are distinguished for their innate love of justice, their high regard for truth, and their steadfast adherence to Constitutional liberty. They are the genuine friends of law and order, and are indeed, "loyal, yet free; obedient, and yet independent."

Although the Senator from Orange does not doubt the fitness of the people for selfgovernment, he seems to apprehend that much evil will arise if the Constitution is amended according to its own provision for that purpose. His fears are altogether imaginary, and as unfounded as the baseless fabric of a dream. His visionary dread of danger reminds me of the man who, on a very cold morning, put his ox in his cart, and went to the wood to chop a load of firewood, and soon after commencing work, made an incision in his shoe with his axe. He looked at his wounded foot, and saw, as he supposed, his shoe rapidly filling with blood. He was terribly alarmed, thinking he had almost cut off his foot, and with much difficulty he succeeded in getting from off a log into his cart, and driving back to the house, with all the haste in his power, fearing that from the excessive loss of blood from his wound, he should faint before he got there, a distance of one or two hundred yards. When he drove to the door, and called his wife to assist him from the cart into the house, he seemed to be suffering very severely, which greatly alarmed her when he told her that his foot was nearly severed from his leg. He was suffering much pain and complained very loudly. But lo! when his wife undressed his foot to apply something to it, she found, to her great astonishment, that not even the skin on his foot had been broken. He had wrapped his feet in red flannel in the morning, to protect them from the cold, and the cut in his shoe was just large enough to show the red flannel around his foot, which he had forgotten having on, and which he imagined was blood. This dreadful alarm at mere imaginary danger is a most conclusive illustration of the gross errors of a disordered imagination, and the absurd conclusions to which it may lead its votaries. The difficulty and danger, which the Senator imagines will arise from amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment, is as visionary and chimerical, as it is preposterous and ridiculous. He is possessed of a prolific fancy, and he has discussed his proposition to call a Convention with skill and ability; but after all, I imagine it will prove to be as harmless as did the wound on "flannel foot."

His strange and incomprehensible position in regard to Equal Suffrage, may be aptly illustrated by an anecdote of the man who commenced business in a country village. He was a Tanner by trade, and at first was much perplexed in determinating what kind of a sign to put over his door, as an indication of his business, and an advertisement of his calling, which was to buy hides and sell leather. At last he determined to bore a large auger hole through the top of his door, and stick a cow's tail in it, with the bushy end hanging out.

Next morning when he went to open his shop, there was a man standing at the door with spectacles on, and gazing steadfastly at the sign. The shopkeeper saluted him with "good morning." The man of spectacles said "good morning," very carelessly, without even turning his eyes from the sign when he spoke. The Tanner, supposing the man might wish to deal with him in raw hides or leather, thought he would begin the conversation upon the subject by asking—"Do you want to sell raw hides?" "No." "Do you wish to buy shoe leather?" "No." "Are you a farmer?" "No." "Are you a Mechanic?" "No." "Are you a Merchant?" "No." "Are you a Lawyer?" "No." "Are you a Physician?" "No." "Are you a Naturalist?" "No." "Well what the devil are you?" "I'm a philosopher, and I've been standing here for an hour, trying to comprehend how that cow could get through that auger hole, all but her tail, and I can't make it out to save my life."

The Senator is an adroit tactician, and he has decorated his favorite proposition for a Convention in an elegant and graceful style, but it is impracticable, inexpedient, and unconstitutional. It is a theory upon which the fancy may expatiate without accomplishing any valuable result. It shows that speculation is more easy than practice. His position upon this question is properly described by Shake speare:

"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages, princes palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions: I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching."

There is often a broad and material difference between declarations and performances as the history of the times abundantly proves.

The most supercilious and remorseless tyrants may, as an excuse for their misdeeds and enormities, exhibit some indications of moderation and justice, while their purposees and designs are pregnant with the most mischievous and evil consequences, at war with every principle of morality, right and reason, and leading to direful and disastrous results, fatal to the fairest hopes and the brightest prospects of freemen.

I will merely mention one example as an illustration.

On the 30th of May, 1791, Robespierre spoke in the National Assembly of France, in favor of abolishing the punishment of death; and yet there hardly ever was an individual who showed less regard for human life, or shed blood with such indiscriminate profusion.

When the Free Suffrage question was first brought forward by the Democratic candidate for Governor, in 1848, it was called a "Democratic humbug." But when, in the August election in the same year, the Whig majority in this State was reduced from several thousand down to a few hundred votes, this question of Constitutional reform was found to be not so very objectionable; and the Whig Convention of 1850, which nominated their candidate for Governor, adopted a preamble and resolution in favor of amending the Constitution, but carefully avoided any expression of opinion in favor of Equal Suffrage. Their position upon this question was doubtful and equivocal, and they were routed in the August election of that year.

The Whig Convention of 1852, which nominated their candidate for Governor, adopted another resolution in favor of amending the Constitution, but expressed their opinion that it should be effected by a Convention. This was the flag under which they fought the great popular battle of that year, in which their ordenance was taken, their ramparts broken down, their munitions of war destroyed, and they overwhelmingly defeated.

The Whig Convention of 1854, which nominated their candidate for Governor, again expressed the opinion that the people of North Carolina desired a change in the Constitution of the State; but they took the same position in favor of a Convention as before, and after a severe conflict they were again vanquished and driven from the field with dismay, disorder and confusion, with their colors tattered and their forces dispirited.

I cannot give a better exposition of their course upon the Free Suffrage question than by relating an anecdote, which has been so often told that it is perhaps not new to any Senator. But it is so applicable in this case, that I shall be pardoned for repeating it here. A vender of lottery tickets went into a remote part of one of the western States to prosecute his calling. The novelty of the thing and the great prospect held out of getting rich so easily, gave his business a wonderful run. Among those who purchased tickets was an individual as remarkable for the large size of his body as for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commenced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of the holder, drew only a blank. Several others in succession met with a similar fate, and there was strong suspicion and much complaint that all was not right. The strong man was particularly vehement, swearing that it was all a cheat and a humbug, and if he could only get to the wheel, he would smash the whole concern. He was held off and advised to wait a little. Presently his ticket came out, and with it the highest prize. He looked on a few moments, till he understood the matter, and then exclaimed, "Well, it's as fair a thing as ever was."

So it is with Free Suffrage.—When it was first advocated by the Democrats, as a measure just and equal, it was promptly denounced by the Whigs, as "a cheat and fraud," intended only for popular effect, and that it would never be adopted as a part of the Constitution. But now, when it is known that a majority of the voters in this State are in favor of it, why, "it's as fair a thing as ever was." And the only alternative now left for evading the issue is, to go for a Convention, which is inexpedient and impracticable, instead of effecting it by the legislative mode, which is practicable and safe.

The Constitution of North Carolina contained no provision for its amendment previous to 1835, and the "act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," ratified January 6th, 1835, contained sixteen or eighteen different and distinct propositions, as suitable and proper amendments to the Constitution, all of which were substantially adopted.

The sixteenth section of that act expressly declared "that the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State."

This was a direct and positive instruction and command of the Legislature, that the Convention should adopt an amendment prescribing the mode in which future amendments to the Constitution should be made. The powers and duties of the Convention were strictly limited and defined by the Legislature; and before the delegates elected were permitted to take seats in the Convention, they were required to take and subscribe a solemn oath that they would not, either directly, or indirectly, evade, or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to the Constitution, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly upon that subject. From the facts already set forth, it is very evident and conclusive, that it was one of the most imperative "duties enjoined" upon the Convention, by the Legislature, to settle and determine the mode and manner of amending the Constitution. That positive injunction and command of the Legislature, was completely complied with by the adoption of the second clause of the first section of the fourth article of the amendments, which declares as follows:

"No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of the members of each House respectively."

This is the plain and republican plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature, and it is surely the most safe and explicit mode yet devised for amending the organic law of the State.

The Senator's unprecedented proposition for calling a Convention, by a bare majority, is palpably unconstitutional; and in endeavoring to maintain and defend it, he is somewhat like a giant in a morass, the more he struggles to extricate himself, the easier and deeper he sinks. Few men possess greater ability to make the "worse appear the better" side of any cause, and in intellectual warfare, I can bear testimony to the dexterity with which he wields his trenchant sword, even on the side of error and delusion. He has an inventive genius, and a fertile imagination, and he has roamed so much in fancy over his speculative theory, that he may think it perfect in design and comely in formation. Although the Constitution prescribes the mode by which it may be amended, his proposition is to evade it. His latitudinarian construction of it reminds me of the story of a Magistrate, who once lived in one of the new States of the west. A man had a turkey stolen from him, and feeling much anxiety to regain it, he went to a Justice of the Peace in the neighborhood, stated his complaint, and desired to get a search warrant to hunt for his turkey. The Magistrate told him that his book furnished no form of a search warrant for a turkey, but he could give him a warrant to search for a cow, and while he was hunting the cow, he might notice about a little now and then for his turkey.

Thus it is with the questionable proposition of the Senator to call a Convention without the authority and sanction of the Constitution, and contrary to its express provision.

The legislative mode of amending the Constitution is practicable, prudent, expedient and proper. The mode prescribed in many of the States of our Union, for making amendments, by legislative enactment, is similar to the one pointed out in the Constiution of North Carolina.

I have not the Constitution of every State now before me, but I am certain that the Constitutions of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, and California, all have provisions for their amendment through the Legislature.

The Constitution of the United States provides for its own amendment by legislative enactment, by requiring a bill for that purpose to pass, first by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and afterwards to be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. Twelve important amendments have been made to our National Constitution since it went into operation, and no complaint has ever been heard because they were made by legislative enactment.

The Constitution of this State explicitly defines the manner of its amendment by legislative enactment; and still there is now before the Senate a most absurd and preposterous proposition for a Convention; and it seems that those who advocate it can make a powerful noise, if they can do nothing more; and that essential ingredient is often used in lieu of reason, prudence and propriety. This noise about a Convention reminds me of the story of the blacksmith, who undertook to make hob-nails of a worthless piece of iron; but after failing to make hob-nails, he then endeavored to make a pick-axe of it; but failing also to make a pick-axe he determined to make a grub-hoe; but after heating and beating, without being able to make anything of it, he put it in the forge again and told his son to blow the bellows. When asked by his son if he could make any thing of it, the old man said when it got hot again he would show him, that if he could make nothing more, he could make a noise, and so saying he plunged it into the water and made a noise.

It is somewhat thus with the advocates of the novel proposition of the Senator from Orange. If they have not been able to make any thing more, they have indeed made a noise. They have accomplished about as much as did the faithful Penelope of ancient fable, who was employed all her days in weaving her web, and her nights in winding it out again. Or, as another comparison which seems to be applicable here, perhaps they have gained as much advantage by their intellectual exertions as the unfortunate wight did, in ancient story, who was condemned to roll a huge stone up a steep hill all his life, and after using every effort and pushing with all his might to get it near the top of the hill, it would be sure to slide from his hands and roll down again.

Although the opponents of Free Suffrage may not openly and positively assert that it would be wrong, if it could be obtained by a Convention, and if some other amendments to the Constitution could be made at the same time, yet it is evident that they merely resort to this shallow pretext for the purpose of evasion. But this uncertain and equivocal course will not alter the decision and force of public opinion upon this important subject. The people, the source of all political power in a free government, have repeatedly spoken, in a voice to be heard throughout the State, in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment. They have made known their decision in the most earnest and positive manner, and they have said that it is just, right, proper and expedient. Although they have pronounced their approval of this republican principle in such strong, direct and unequivocal language, there are nevertheless some few, who seem disposed to throw every obstacle and impediment in the way of its successful consummation and completion.

It is indeed true that new propositions, with plausible pretensions and appearances are apt to have some friends and advocates; but their strength and success must ever mainly depend upon their merits, utility, practicability, and expediency. And if the cause is weak and vulnerable, it matters not a great deal how able and zealous, and loud and vociferous, its advocates may be, they cannot successfully uphold and defend it, against the force of reason and the light of truth.

The interesting and important question of taxation has been brought into the debate upon constitutional reform, by the advocates of a Convention, as if the natural, inherent, and unalienable rights of free white men should or could be determined by their relative pecuniary and financial circumstances in life. This doctrine is contrary to the genius and spirit of republican liberty, and to the eternal principles of justice, right, reason, and revelation, which all beautifully harmonize with each other, in working together for the melioration and promotion of our moral and social well-being, and in qualifying and preparing us for a bright and glorious destiny. We owe our first great duty to our Creator, and then our duty is due to our country, to ourselves, and to those who are to come after us. We are permitted to live in an age of progress, and in an eventful period in the annals of our country. Important events are passing in rapid succession around us, and weighty responsibilities are hanging over us. Let us, in the spirit of true devotion to our country, bear our just share of those heavy burdens imposed upon us by the times, and leave the momentous consequences to the unrevealed and impenetrable future. Let us, with the patriotism, firmness and constancy, worthy of freemen, firmly determine to faithfully perform our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to our God.

A few words more, and I am done. An unshaken attachment to our own country has in it something so patrotic and noble, that no one is willing to be thought destitute of it. Patriotism operating in its full force produces that generous enthusiasm, and magnanimity of conduct, which captivate the hearts and engage the affections of men. It is usual for those who solicit the support of the people to profess to be actuated solely by a desire to promote their best interests. And considering the general desire of popularity, it is not surprising that numerous professions and promises should be made for popular effect; and the surest mode of distinguishing the genuine from the spurious, the true from the false, is to compare promises with performances, and professions with acts. Cunning imposture and fraud take root in every soil, and flourish in every age and clime. And if the rights, privileges and blessings which we now enjoy, are to be preserved and perpetuated, we must ever remember "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina, January, 1855.

The Committee of Finance have had under consideration the several matters submitted to them, and such as, by law it is their duty to examine, and have instructed the undersigned to make the following report:

The debt of the State at present subsisting, and such as must soon be incurred in the sale of bonds, or the borrowing of money in lieu thereof, may be estimated at three millions four hundred and nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, ($3,409,663 50.)

Upon this sum the annual interest to be paid is two hundred and four thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents, ($204,-579 81.) An amount which exceeds the revenue paid into the public fund by sheriffs, from all the subjects of taxation on which our present system operates.

In addition to the amount paid in by sheriffs, the State derives an income from certain stocks where investments have been made—such as the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company—Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company—the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

One of the items forming the State debt, is the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—being the amount of bonds sold to pay the State's subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, from which eight per cent. dividends are paid annually into the Treasury. All the other stocks named above are productive.

The largest portion of the public debt has been incurred in the subscription to the North Carolina Railroad, which is yet unfinished, and will require for its completion, one million of dollars.

This subscription is a debt which pays nothing as yet for its support, and until the Road is completed and in use, provision must be made to meet the interest accruing upon it.

The committee have examined the office of the Treasurer, his books, vouchers and statements, and report that they are correct. The examination of the Comptroller's office is not yet finised, but a special report will soon be made.

The committee have examined the contract made by the Treasurer, with the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, and approve it. They have inquired into the responsibility of this Bank, and its management, and recommend a resolution in relation to the same, which is herewith submitted.

The committee have examined that portion of the Treasurer's report relating to the sale of our State bonds, and have had before them letters from gentlemen in the city of New York, of the highest respectability, upon the same matter, and they take pleasure in expressing the opinion, that the management of the Treasurer in these negotiations, has been judicious and discreet, and has done ample justice to the public credit of the State.

The bonds that have been delivered to purchasers are numbered, and a statement of them has been kept, from which it will be found that the number of coupons detached and presented for payment of interest corresponds with the bonds already disposed of.

The committee are of opinion, and so state, that an increase of taxation is necessary to meet the demands upon the Treasury now subsisting, and such other as will arise, in all probability, before another session of the General Assembly.

Shall we have recourse to taxation at once, and inform the people that the State "hath need of it," or shall we postpone an increase of revenue from this source and resort to the specious but deceptive mode of borrowing for every purpose? No State can refer to her securities with more of complacency than can our own; nor are there any where the energies of a people exerted with more commendable spirit for their improvement, than with us. What then shall be our policy? Shall we go into market from year to year and borrow money at home or abroad while we have ample means in the purses of our own people to preserve and uphold our public credit? Justice to that public credit, candor to our constituents, manliness in meeting every responsibility which the exigencies of government place before us—all forbid that we should throw upon a future Assembly the work that can and ought to be accomplished by ourselves.

With these views the committee do not hesitate to recommend an increase of taxation, which is provided for in a bill herewith submitted.

From what source of taxation must the revenue come? Where shall the burden fall? What property ought to pay it? Clearly as it seems to the committee, that interest which most appreciates and advances with the improvement of the State, ought to contribute most to such improvement. If railroads, turnpikes and plank roads are constructed, if canals are cut, if the navigation of our rivers is improved, if our resources, now comparatively unknown to ourselves are developed by private enterprise, aided by a fostering yet wholesome system of legislation, all these contribute in a high degree to the value of our lands and our slaves—to the prices of our grain and our provision—but they add nothing to money at interest where the rate is fixed by law; they add nothing to the value of gold or silver plate, nothing to salaries and professional incomes, or but little; nor do they lessen in any degree the convenience and utility of such vehicles as in our revenue law are styled pleasure carriages.

The committee do not propose to reduce the tax upon the items last named, but allude to them in this connexion for the sake of illustration.

According to the present rate of taxation, a lawyer or physician, with an income of two thousand dollars, pays an annual State tax of nine dollars on his income, while a wealthy planter of the State with forty-five black polls at twenty cents on the poll, pays just nine dollars on that property.

What has been said in relation to land and slaves, forms an inconsiderable part of the argument in favor of the taxation. Land is the fixed capital of the State—the great improvable and permanent property of our citizens—the support and the basis of every other interest. Slaves in many sections give to this its availibility as a source of productiveness and of private revenue, while in many other and large parts of the State, our sturdy white population are at the same time the owners and the tillers of the soil.

The committee, finding that an additional amount of revenue must be raised, have selected these as two subjects of taxation, not doubting that the call of the State will be promptly and cheerfully met by her generous and patriotic sons.

One hundred dollars of money at interest brings six dollars to the lender, on which he pays eighteen cents to the State, while one hundred dollars in land pays six cents. In this connection it is worthy of remark, that money at interest in the State pays an amount of revenue equal to two-thirds of the tax upon our immense real estate.

The Committee are of opinion that this source of revenue may be made yet more productive by subjecting to the tax now imposed, all sums from one hundred dollars upward; and levying a tax also on nett dividends and profits, from six dollars upward. From this change in the present system of revenue, an increase is looked for, of ten thousand dollars per annum.

Under a proper assessment of land, with twelve cents on the one hundred dollars valuation thereof, it is estimated that an amount may be realized from this source equal to one hundred and

twenty thousand dollars,	$120,000 00
From 75,000 white polls at 35 cents on the poll,	26,250 00
From 160,000 black polls,	56,000 00
Money at interest,	40,000 00
Sundries, including store tax,	45,000 00
Tax on new subjects not heretorore included in any revenue bill,	65,000 00
Dividends on Railroad, Plank Road, and other productive stocks,	58,434, 94
From State bonds belonging to the Treasury, as part of the income of 1855, from Nov. 1st, 1854, to Nov. 1st 1855,	111,000 00
	$521,684 94

A total change is recommended in relation to the tax on merchants, both for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and for the sake of greater uniformity and fairness in the levy. The advalorem system has been adopted, and provision is made that one-eighth of one per cent. upon the capital invested shall be the tax. If the mercantile interest of the State is assumed for the sake of argument to be twenty-five millions of dollars, then the tax proposed will be $31,250.

This system is preferred because it operates equally upon every trader, whether his capital be large or small. Under the present law, the highest tax paid by a retail merchant is twenty dollars. Under the alteration proposed, a capital of one hundred thousand will pay $125,00.

The Committee recommend a tax of five per cent. upon all spirituous liquors and wines not of the manufacture of this State. From this source an income is looked for not less than sixty thousand dollars per annum. Other articles not of our own growth and manufacture, pay a large sum into our Treasury, and the Committee selecting this as a fit subject of taxation, have reported a bill to that effect.

A change is made in the tax on commission merchants. A tax is laid of five per cent. on all foreign drugs, medicines and nostrums, sent to this State to be sold; and fifty dollars on all non-residents or their agents, selling or offering to sell goods by sample; and one hundred dollars on all forwarding express companies.

A tax of twenty dollars on all persons retailing spirituous liquors, wines, or cordials, by a measure less than a gallon, is recommended.

Of the tax on land and polls, it is proposed that five cents on the poll and two on land be set apart for the Lunatic Asylum, the sum now paid, viz: 1¾ on land, and 5¼ on the poll.

The committee recommend an increase of money paid on entries of vacant land to fifteen cents, for any number of acres however large or small.

A radical change is recommended in another part of our revenue system, viz: that taxes be levied and collected in the same year; that lands be assessed every five years, and that a plan be adopted to produce greater uniformity in valuation; all of which is set out in a bill reported heretofore to the Senate.

In twelve months from this time, it is confidently hoped, that the North Carolina Railroad will be completed, if the aid asked from the State be given by this Assembly. Should this stock pay two per cent. upon three millions, which may become the State's subscription, this will discharge, in 1856, the interest upon the last million for which the company is asking. Should the hopes of the company be realized, and the road sustain itself, paying its expenses and the interest upon the State bonds, the Treasury will be relieved of a heavy charge, and a good be accomplished for our people which they and their posterity will feel and appreciate in this and in future time.

If the recommendations of the committee be adopted, we shall have an income never less than four hundred thousand dollars per annum, and with all this addition to our means that may be looked for in the future, the wants of the Treasury may be supplied, the expenses of the State Government and the contributions and the aid given in the prosecution of public works amply provided for, until those works, when completed, shall provide for themselves, and exhibit their high, their grand moral effect in binding together with bars of iron and with hooks of steel, all the members of our common mother in their interests, their affections their hopes and their aspirations.

Respectfully submitted,
J. G. SHEPHERD, *Chairman.*

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., December 25, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 31st January next, for the purchase of *three hundred and seventy thousand dollars* in Bonds, running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, for the purchase of *eighty thousand dollars* in Bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of Bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the first day of January, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "*Proposals for North Carolina Stocks*"—to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.; and will distinguish in their bids the particular class of Bonds for which they bid. They will also state at what point and what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 31st January next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of January, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York—the Bank of the State of North Carolina—or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossette, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Pub. Treas. of N. Carolina.

December 29, 1854. 11—td.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.

He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.

Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.

Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.

He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.

January 10, 1855. 14—3m.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 28TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1855. It is very important for the pupils to enter at the beginning of the session. The apparatus has been very much enlarged and improved.

TERMS:

Board per session	$55 00
Washing, fuel, lights in room	5 00
English tuition	12 50
Stationary and fuel for School-room	2 50
Music on Piano and use of instrument	23 00
Vocal music, and needle and fancy work	gratis.
Pellis work, Wax flowers and fruit, each	5 00
Ancient and modern languages, each	10 00
Landscape drawing and Grecian painting, each,	10 00
Oil painting	15 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument	20 00

For particulars apply to
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.

December 12, 1854. 1054—w2m.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 28TH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 7th January, 1855. Tuition $25,00 in advance. For particulars, address the Principal, for Circulars.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1854. 7—4wsaw.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA. The next session of this School will commence on Monday the 15th of January.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

January 5, 1855. 13—1m.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1855.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Internal Improvements, made a long report in favor of the bill concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Made the order of the day for 12 o'clock, on Saturday.

A number of bills from the committee on the Revisals, were read the first time.

The engrossed bill to extend the time to perfect the title to lands, was read three times and passed.

The engrossed resolution in relation to the public treasurer, passed its first reading. Its second reading was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Biggs obtained leave to make a personal explanation and said,

It will be recollected upon the debate upon the free suffrage bill, I was replied to by the Senator from Guilford (Mr. Gilmer) and others. In the Register I discovered this paragraph:

"The Senator from Martin assails Gov. Manly "for the expression of his regard for the popular "will, fairly and deliberately expressed, seemingly "scouts at the idea of "*the moral effect*" of such "expressions, and exclaims most startingly, "All "this may do for the time and the occasion." "Whether he will always feel at liberty to deal out "such strains, time only can determine.

In this paragraph, great injustice is done to me. In my speech I certainly did not assail Governor Manly at all, and least of all for his respect and regard to the popular will. I referred to and quoted an extract from the message of Gov. Manly to prove that although he concurred with the Senator from Orange that the Legislature might submit the question of convention to the people, that they differed as to the power of the Legislature in going farther without a two thirds vote. I certainly did not scout "seemingly" or otherwise at the expression of sentiments of respect, for the popular will, and I certainly did not exclaim startlingly, "All this may do for the time and the occasion."

Again, the speech says, "The Senator from Martin argues at length to show that now, for the first "time the issue is distinctly made, free suffrage by "legislative enactment or a free and unrestricted "convention, called on the federal basis of the House "of Commons; and before he gets through, he "falls upon the Western Address, belabors it, but "admits that in it, four years ago, this issue was "clearly and distincily made. He holds up this ad-"dress as containing something dangerous and "monstrous, and yet, ready as he is at reading from "books and papers, he reads none of this address "and points out no part thereof, but he deems ob-"jectionalble and censurable." In my remarks I barely alluded to the Western Address as denouncing the present basis of representation in the Senate, in answer to the opinion expressed by the Senator from Orange, that there was no danger that the basis would be altered by a convention. I certainly did not "belabor" it, or comment upon it as "containing something dangerous and monstrous" I called the attention of the Senator to the first paragraph, and he stated that it was incorrectly printed in consequence of improper punctuation, and he had ordered a correction when the speech should be published in the Star, or that he would join me by correcting it in a card. Upon examination of the speech, however, as published in the Star, I find the only correction is a period made after the word "startlingly," which I cannot see will at all correct the injustice. The paragraph attributes to me a feeling in reference to the popular will which I neither expressed or possess, and places words in my mouth by quotation points which I neither uttered or thought of; and as the correction has not been made in the Star as I expected, I deem it due to myself to make this explanation in the Senate with a hope that the correction will be made as public and general as the printed speech of the Senator from Guilford.

Mr. Gilmer made some remarks by way of explanation.

Mr. Oldfield introduced a bill to incorporate an Academy in Jones county

Mr. Wood, a bill for the better protection of religious assemblies.

The special orders,—the several bank charters, and the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad—were postponed.

The bill to amend the constitution of the State (free suffrage) coming up, on motion of Mr. McDowell, it was referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to perfect the phraseology of the bill. The committee consists of Messrs McDowell, Boyd and Cunningham.

The resolution to divide the State into eight judicial circuits, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Haughton it was amended so as to read a bill, &c.

Mr. Martin moved its indefinite postponement, which was lost by ayes 18, noes 30.

Mr. Haughton moved to strike out eight and insert nine, which was lost by ayes 6, noes 40.

The bill passed its second reading, after being so amended as to instruct the committee on the revisal to report a bill providing for the division of the State into eight judicial circuits.

On motion the bill was reconsidered, and Mr. Haughton moved his amedment making it a bill dividing the State into eight judicial circuits and designating the circuits.

After the adoption of various amendments, the bill passed its second reading by ayes 25, noes 18.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A memorial from the citizens of Pasquotank was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, from the committee on Corporations reported favorably on the bills to incorporate the town of Warsaw, and the bill to incorporate the Richland and New River plank-road company.

Mr. Mebane presented a resolution, that from and after Tuesday next the House take a recess from five to seven o'clock; after which hour no bills except those of the Revised Statutes be taken up. The resolution was received—48 ayes, 34 nays.

The Speaker stated the resolution must lie over for one day.

Mr. B. F. Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Snow Hill, in Greene County. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill to incorporate the New River, Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank road company. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution "that no new bills be introduced to this House after thr 15th inst." Laid over for one day.

Mr. B. F. Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the Snow Hill and Alantic Plank-road company. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Daniel moved the bill to incorporate the Central Gold and Copper Mining company be taken up and placed on file with bills on their second reading.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the bill to emancipate Betty a slave, was taken up and read. Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment prohibiting her from residing out of the county, which being adopted, the bill passed its second reading—yeas 57, nays 47.

Mr. Settle moved the series of resolutions introduced by him regarding the question of Slavery in the territories, be made the special order of the day on that day week (Thursday) at 11 o'clock—yeas 68, nays 45.

Mr. J. M. Leach then moved it be made the order of the day on Monday week. Mr. L. complained that more time was occupied in refusing his motion than he would occupy in discussing it, and (as we understood him,) expressed his intention of availing himself of his parliamentary privelege, to occupy more time than if the House had granted his motion.

Mr Singeltary, without being influenced by the latter remarks of the gentleman from Davidson, moved the resolution be taken up immediately, as the public mind was sufficieutly enlightened on the subject embraced in the resolutions.

The resolutions were read, and a verbal amendment being made by Mr. Leach,

Mr. Steele thought in these stirring times no man knew where he would stand in two years, and it would be much better not to have the yeas and nays.

Mr J. M. Leach made ssme remarks in reply to Mr. Steele.

Mr. D. F Caldwell considered Messrs. Leach and Settle prominent candidates for Congress.

Mr. Dortch moved the resolutions be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 55, nays 57.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs.

Barringer, Bogle, Bryson, Bullock, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Chadwick, Cooke, Cotten, Craven, Daniel, Dargan, Davenport, Eure, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gorrell, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Holland, Horton, Johnson, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, McDuffie, Mann, Mebane, Patterson, Patton, Perkins, Phillips, Rolen, Smith, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburg, Vance, Walser, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, Winston—44.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Baxter, Black, Blow, Bryant, J. B. Bynum, J. G. Bynum, Cansler, Cofield, Daughtry, Dortch, Flynt, Gilliam, G. Green, M. Green, Harrison, Hill, Humphreys, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jones, Jordan, Long, Lyon, McMillan, March, Martin, Meares, Mordecai, Myers, J. W. Neal, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Rand, Russel Regan, Rose, Selby, Settle, Sharpe, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Singeltary, Smallwood, Sutton, Tomlinson, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, J. H. White, L. Whitfield, Whitlock, C. W. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright—65.

Mr. Vance offered an amendment against giving away the public lands which he afterwards withdrew.

The House divided on the passage of the resolution—Ayes 57, Nays 57. The Speaker voting in the negative the resolutions were rejected.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Barringer, Baxter, Bogle, Bryson J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Daniel, Dargan, Davenport, Eure, Furr, Garland, Gentry, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, Harrison, A. D. Headen, J. H. Headen, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Lancaster, Hugh Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, McKesson, Mann, Marsh, Mebane, Mordecai, S. J. Neal, Outlaw, Parks, Patterson, Patten, Perkins, Phillips, Rolen, Russel, Sharpe, Shipp, Simmons, Smith, Steel, Stubbs, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Walser, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, Winston, 57.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Black, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cansler, Cofield, Cotten, Daughtry, Dortch, Flynt, M. Green, Hill, Holland, Humphreys, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jordan, Long, Lyon, McDuffie, McMillan, Martin, Mears, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Rand, Regan, Rose, Selby, Settle, Shaw, Shepherd, Sherrill, Singeltary, Smallwood, Sutton, Tomlinson, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, J. H. White, L. Whitfield, N. B. Whitfield, Whitlock, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams, T. H. Williams, Wright, Yancy,—57.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd the engrossed bill granting certain lands to the United States, for light house purposes, was taken up and read the first and second time.

A motion of Mr. Mebane to make the bill concerning the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company the order of the day on Wednesday next was rejected

The Speaker announced the order of the day was the bill incorporating the Greenville and French Broad Railroad company.

Mr. Baxter spoke in favor of the bill, and explained at length the advantage of the proposed Railroad, and cambated the different objections made by the opponents, of the improvements.

Mr. J. G. Bynum wished to have time for consideration, and after some further discussion the bill, was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The engrossed bill to lay off the new county of Polk was read the third time.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell spoke strongly against the bill.

Mr. Waugh also opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. Winston offered an amendment which was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Singeltary made a few remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell again expressed his opposition and called upon the House to reject the bill.

Mr. Settle replied to the remarks of Mr. Caldwell.

After a debate between Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Winston, and Smith, Mr. Outlaw replied and withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Singeltary felt it necessary to explain his position on this question, and defended the course he had pursued. The bill passed the third reading—yeas 57, nays 43.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. G. Green the bill to emancipate John Good a slave, was read the second time.

Mr. Green moved the rules be suspended, which was agreed to. Yeas 51, Nays 17.

The bill being read the third time passed. Yeas 60 Yays 37.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the use of the Commons Hall was granted on Friday evening to the State Agricultural Society.

A motion by Mr. G. M. White to take up the bill to emancipate Abraham Smith a slave was rejected.

Mr. Tomlinson moved the bill to authorize the building of a dam across Nuse River be read the second time.

Mr. Singeltary stated his former opposition to the bill continued as the dam would interfere with the Central Railroad, and Town of Newbern.

Mr. Mordecai opposed the bill. A dam was built a few years ago on the same river, which had proved a public nusance, and expressed his intention to bring in a bill to have it removed.

Mr. Tomlinson defended the bill. It was to establish a site for manufacturing purposes, to erect grist, flour and cotton mills, and capitalists were awaiting the action of the House, on the bill. 1200 names were subscribed to a memorial in favor of the improvement, and not one against it As far as the navigation of the river was concerned, this improvement would be no hindrance, as banks and dams would be requisite in any improvement made. Mr. S. considered the erection of grist and flour mills of more benefit to the community than all the fish that will ever be caught in the river.

Mr. Mordecai moved an amendment, "that said dam shall not obstruct navigation or the passage of fish."

Mr. Whitaker thought it was necessary to ascertain whether the river was navigable above the site of the dam.

After some furter debate by Messrs. G. Green, Martin and Jordan, Mr. Tomlinson replied, the amendment was adopted and the bill passed its second reading. Ayes 45, Noes 50.

The House adjourned

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1855.

Mr. Wood presented a memorial on the subject of pilots. Referred.

A number of reports were made and appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on education and the Literary Fund, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the New Institute in Iredell County, reported the same back, and recommended that it do not pass.

The bill to provide for the payment of Jurors in the County of Greene, was read the second time, and the bill read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to authorize the County Court of Henderson to sell and convey lands owned by the County; and the engrossed bill to authorize gates in Green River Cove, in Henderson, were read three times and ordered to be enrolled. Also, the engrossed bill to authorize the arrearages of taxes in Jackson County.

A message from the Commons, informing that they had passed the engrossed bill to lay off and establish the County of Polk, with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. The amendment was agreed to. The bill only lacks ratification to become a law.

The engrossed resolution in favor of E. D. Davis, Sheriff of Jackson County, was read three times and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed resolution in relation to the Public Treasurer was taken up, debated, and passed its second reading, yeas 41, nays 1. The rules being suspended, the resolution was now read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, and after some time spent therein, and some amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Grist, from Beaufort was qualified and took his seat.

Memorials were presented from the counties of Warren, Alamance, Beaufort, and Hertford, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. T. H. Williams from the committee on Education reported on the following bills: Favorably on the bill authorizing a loan to Robeson Institute, and unfavorably on the bill authorizing a loan to the Chowan Female Institute; also unfavorably on the bill to alter the Common School law as far as relates to Johnston county, and unfavorably on the bill concerning lands covered by navigable waters.

Mr. Dargan, from the committe on Military Affairs, reported upon several bills and resolutions before that committee.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported upon several bills before that committee.

Mr. Waugh, from the same committee, presented a special report in favor of the bill establishing the new county of Wilson.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to allow the commissioners of Salisbury to subscribe for Railroad and Turnpike road stock, and favorably on a bill giving the same privilege to Charlotte. Mr. Steele, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the report on the bill authorizing the loan to Chowan Female Institute was recommitted to the committee on Education.

Mr. B. F. Williams moved to reconsider the vote on the bill establishing the county of Polk.

Mr. Winston said in the present shape the bill was not complete and would require a supplemental act, and in order to prevent any further opposition, he wished to have a test vote, and if the opponents of the bill were defeated there would be no opposition made to the passage of the supplemental bill.

Mr. Bullock moved the motion to re-consider be indefinitely posponed.

Mr. Singeltary said that motion would answer the object of Mr. Winston and have the same effect as if the House voted on the motion to re-consider.

The motion was indefinitely postponed—yeas 58, nays 46.

Mr. Singeltary presented a resolution that the call for yeas and nays shall not be granted unless at least 15 members demand it. Laid over for one day.

Mr. Cooke presented a resolution that from and after the 25th instant no new bills shall be introduced unless by consent of the House. Laid over for one day.

Mr. Perkins presented a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary committee. Adopted.

Mr. Russell presented a resolution in favor of E. S. Sanders, late Sheriff of Montgomery county.

On motion of Mr. Baxter the bill to incorporate the French Broad Railroad company was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. J. G. Bynum opposed the bill as one well calculated to serve the interests of Tennessee and South Carolina at the expense of North Carolina.

Mr. Baxter replied at length to the arguments of Mr. Bynum.

Mr. Dortch moved an adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next.

Mr. Jordan opposed the adjonrnment.

Mr. Bryson opposed the bill as a most unpopular measure in his county.

Mr. Vance supported the bill as one well calculated to advance the interests of the State at large.

Mr. Rolen was opposed to the bill as injurious to the plan for extending the North Carolina Railroad westward, and wished the measure posponed.

Mr. Philips was sorry that the State had ever granted charters for cross Railroads, and considered the extreme west was bound by ties of interest to South Carolina and Georgia, and of course anxious to advance these interests. If the State refused to extend the Railroad interests westward, then he was willing to give the west an outlet to suit them, but until he saw that refusal, he was not willing to divert the resources of North Carolina from her own seaports. He was for postponing the bill.

Mr. Meares said that he believed if it was the policy of the State to grant the charter, it ought to be so amended as to cross the mountains at one of the Gaps farther North than the one now contemplated by the bill, otherwise the extension of the Central Road west could only intersect it beyond the mountains. Whereas, by the proposed amendment, in the extension of the Central Road the State would be saved the expense of crossing the mountain at all, by being able to tap the road on this side.

Mr. Dortch withdrew his amendment and moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 27, nays 62.

Mr. McKesson made a motion to adjourn the dedebate until Thursday next. Rejected.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Jordan addressed the House in continuation of the debate upon Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment, that the guage of the road be uniform with that on the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Jordan said a friend to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad east and west, he could not object to this charter which would not conflict with the interests of that road. The section of the State to be benefited by this bill has no natural connection with Beaufort, and if common interests and feeling do not bind people together "bands of iron and hooks of steel" will be in vain. The arguments against this bill are not tenable. Commerce cannot be controlled or driven into certain channels. A diversity of interest will always produce a diversity of feeling, and as the natural obstacles which prevent a connection with Beaufort will not be soon removed—it is the duty of the legislature to give them this outlet for their produce. They ask no money from the legislature, and while his feelings and interests were for Beaufort—he would not compel people to build up a port with which they had no natural connection. Suppose this bill is rejected, when will a road be built for them? And even if it was, as distance adds to the cost, the farmers will go where their interests leads them, and an attempt to confine them to one port is tyranny—such as was attempted to be imposed on our forefathers by the navigation laws. Virginia in one instance had refused to charter a road, yet the people had it in despite of the legislature. When an improvement raises land from $1 to $10 per acre it must be beneficial, not only to the locality but to the State. Another advantage is this bill proposes to build 46 miles of the railroad extension which we propose to build ourselves. If produce has a better market in Beaufort, the people's interest will bring them there.

Mr. Yancey said his constituency were deeply interested in this bill, and felt it his duty to make some observations upon the illiberal feeling shown upon this question. They only asked permission to build a road, extending east and west, with their own money. If sufficient inducements were given of course the produce of the west would be brought to Wilmington. In reply to the objection that the road run out of the State, he instanced the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington roads both subject to the same charge. He was opposed to laying an embargo and the denial to build the road was an embargo on the produce of that section of the State.

Mr. Y. at some length pointed out the advantages to be derived from the road under debate in enhancing the value of lands and of course the revenue of the State, and trusted the opposition would not be persevered in.

Mr. Myers stated that experience had proved that the difference of guage was of little consequence on roads belonging to independent companies.

Amendment rejected—yeas 18, nays 78.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, an amendment was adopted allowing the North Carolina Railroad to cross or intersect at one or more points.

An amendment offered by Mr. McKesson was rejected.

Mr. Bryson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert Mr. Fisher's bill, which after some debate on a point of order he withdrew.

An amendment by Mr. J. G. Bynum to strike out the 11th section was rejected.

Mr. Barringer expressed his opinion that this was a most important bill, and expected to vote for it. He thought the difference of guage was a most important matter, and was for having all the North Carolina roads of the same guage, and regretted the rejection of Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment. Mr. Barringer spoke at length explaining his position on internal improvements and in support of the bill. He was for building up Beaufort, but thought the true principle, was to allow the people to go where they will get the bighestprice for their produce and supply their wants at the cheapest rates. The people cannot be driven to particular ports against their interests.

A motion to adjourn was rejected. Ayes 46, noes 49.

After some remarks from Mr. Dortch a motion to adjourn by Mr. Love was rejected.

An amendment by Mr. McKesson, that they shall not connect with the North Carolina Railroad out of the Blue Ridge. Rejected.

After some debate between Messrs. Baxter and J. G. Bynum, in which Mr. Baxtor expressed his willingness to adopt the North Carolina gauge, if the House wished it.

Mr. Gilliam moved the reconsideration of the vote rejecting Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment. Rejected.

Another desultory debate took place between Messrs. Baxter, Smith, Vance and Gilliam.

Mr. Settle said as it was evident the House was in favor of the bill and would pass it. He was willing to set up all night to put down the factious opposition, otherwise another day would be spent in discussing the bill.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell agreed in every observation made by Mr. Settle and would remain till the break of day to pass the bill.

Mr. Gilliam explained and denied his opposition was factious.

Mr. Barringer hoped Mr. Settle would withdraw the expression "factious."

Mr. Settle had no personal application to any gentleman in particular, but if any gentleman——The Speaker interfered, and Mr. Settle took his seat.

The House refused to reconsider.

On motion of Mr. Mebane the House adjourned—Ayes 49, noes 48.

SENATE.

SATURDAY Jan. 13, 1855.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, made a detailed report thereon, which, with the accompanying bill, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Biggs, from the committee on the Revised Statutes, reported various bills, which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Rayner, a bill for the incorporation of the town of Murfreesborough. Referred.

Mr. Morisey, a resolution authorizing a loan by the Literary Board to Spring Hill Academy, Robeson. Referred.

Mr. McDowell, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat company. Read first time.

Mr. Christian, a bill to emancipate Handy, Polly, and Louisa, slaves. Referred.

The bill concerning usury was taken up, amended, and read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate was informed that the House had agreed to its amendment of the engrossed bill to authorize the erection of a court-house in Iredell county. Said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The resolution for the loan by the Literary Board of $3,000 to Clinton Female Institute, in Sampson, was taken up on its second reading. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Faison, Gilmer and others; and opposed by Mr. Clark and others. Mr. Faison referred to the good which would grow out of the loan to the cause of education; and also assured the Senate that the money would be well secured, and forthcoming whenever demanded by the Board. Sampson had asked nothing heretofore at the hands of the Assembly, and he trusted this application would be granted. He spoke of the educational spirit happily prevailing in his county, and of the benefits thus far conferred by this spirit. It was in the power of the Assembly to aid this commendable disposition in the community referred to, and that without any risk of loss.

Mr. Clark argued at some length against the policy of making these loans. It would be best, in his judgement, to discontinue the policy; but if insisted on, there should be some general understanding that all institutions of learning in the State should have the privilege of borrowing. He feared that the result of these loans would be a dispersion of the funds set apart for Common School education, and a consequent loss. The custom of the Board of late had been to invest the principal of the Literary Fund in State stocks, as in this way the fund was entirely safe, and the interest paid promptly for distribution every six months. No loans of this character would be made unless directed by the Legislature, and he trusted no such direction would be given.

He felt that in pursuing this course he was laboring to preserve the Common School fund, and to hold it sacred for the purpose for which it was intended. There were already some twenty applications for loans of this character before the present Legislature; and the danger was that a combination of interest in this respect would be formed, and large amounts thus drawn from the Common School fund. If this policy should be continued, the day was not distant when some of these institutions of learning would ask them to remit the interest on their bonds; and if this should be done, the next step might be an application to give up the principal of the loan.

Mr. Clark also referred to the difficulty of collecting regularly the interest on these loans, when made to institutions remote from the seat of government. The true policy was to retain, add to, and manage the Common School fund for Common School purposes alone. Any other course was, to say the least, questionable, and would always meet his decided opposition.

The biil passed, yeas 27, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the resolution authorizing a loan of $10,000 by the Literary Board to the Wesleyan Female College, was taken up. The said resolution was debated and rejected, yeas 19, nays 23.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Memorials were presented from Wilkes and Cleaveland, which were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. McKesson the North Carolina and Western Railroad bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances reported favorably on the bill concerning the sale of flour in the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Cook's resolution to prohibit the introduction of bills after the 25th instant, unless with the consent of the House, on motion of Mr. Humphreys was laid on the table.

Mr. Mebane's resolution to have night sessions after Tuesday next was read. Mr. Stubbs moved an amendment to hold the seseion from 10 to 3½ o'clock each day. The subject was debated for some time by Messrs. Mebane, Stubbs, and Singeltary. Mr. McDuffie moved to lay upon the table.

Mr. Barringer was as anxious to leave as any man, but the public business must be done. Mr. B. declared he never saw any Legislature work harder, or display less disposition to unnecessary debate, and supported the motion of Mr. McDuffie.

The motion to lay on the table adopted—yeas 60, nays 47.

Mr. B. F. Williams moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn sine die on the 29th inst. Laid on the table—Ayes 88, nays 18.

Mr. Cook moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 5th of February.

Mr. Dortch moved to amend by inserting the 10th.

Mr. Turner opposed the motion.

Mr. Jarvis offered an amendment to the resolution which was laid on the table.

Mr. Whitaker presented a resolution asking the House to adjourn at two o'clock and grant the use of the Hall to the Agricultural Society at 4 o'clock. Also, requesting the attendance of the members at the said meeting. Adopted.

Mr. S. A. Williams presented a resolution that the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law that the sellers of spirituous liquors should take an oath to obey the laws of the State prohibiting the sale of liquors to slaves. Adopted.

The motion to suspend the rules and take up the unfinished business of yesterday was agreed to—yeas 62, nays 20.

The question was on the adoption of Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment in answer to a question from Mr. S. A. Williams. Mr. Baxter declared that four years consideration of the bill convinced him it would be a benefit to the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. J. G. Bynum's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 76.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved an amendment that the road shall not pass South of a certain point.

Mr. Baxter declared the amendment was destructive to the bill.

Rejected—yeas 25, nays 68.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved an amendment that the road should not pass south of Reedy Gap. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 76.

Mr. Dargan spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Smith against it.

Mr. Craven offered an amendment taxing the passenger traffic on the road.

Mr. Craven spoke in favor of his amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Gorrell opposed the bill at some length.

Messrs. Winston, T. H. Williams, J. W. Neal, Mann, Gilliam and Vance occupied the remainder of the session in remarks on the bill and the amendment.

At 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Whitaker, the House adjourned until Monday morning.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1855.

CITY ELECTION.

An election was held in this City on Monday last for an Intendant and seven Commissioners, which resulted as follows:

For Intendant, William D. Haywood, 267 votes.

Eastern Ward—E. Smith 71 votes, Alexander Adams 61, Alvis Sorrell 56, Alfred Upchurch 27, Smith and Adams elected.

Middle Ward—C. B. Root 38, I. Procter 41, E. L. Harding 37—elected.

Western Ward—James F. Jordan 69, A. M. Gorman, 58, J. Q. DeCarteret 23. Jordan and Gorman elected.

J. J. Christophers and John A. Taylor re-elected Constables.

What has become of the Temperence cause?

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of this body, from Thursday to Saturday inclusive, will be found in our columns today.

On Monday the Senate was mainly engaged upon Mr. Fisher's bill for extending the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury. An animated debate took place, in which Messrs. Fisher, Biggs, Cherry, Thomas, Haughton, Wilder, Graham, Rayner, Mitchell, Brogden and others took part; and the bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonnville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Mitchell, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wiggins, Winslow and Wood—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Brogden, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, McCleese, Martin, Person, Sanders, Taylor, and Willey—14.

This bill, as we have heretofore stated, provides for a gradual extension of the Road, the State taking two-thirds of the stock. The first appropriation by the State is $600,000; and the Road is to be stocked and used as finished, by sections or divisions.

In the Commons, on Monday, the bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad Company was debated by Messrs. Baxter, Gorrell, Bynum, Smith, Singeltary, Shepherd and others, and passed, yeas 67, nays 27. On motion of Mr. Jenkins, that portion of the Revised Statutes authorizing a geological and agricultural survey of the State, was stricken out, yeas 69, nays 26.

☞ The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, an eminent Whig, was defeated recently for Congress in Philadelphia, it will be remembered, his only crime being that he had worshipped God according to the dictates of his own conscience! A Know Nothing was elected in his place, and will take his seat in the next Congress, and together with those recently chosen from Massachusetts, will swell the vote in that body against the rights of the slaveholding States. The following is the substance of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, by Mr. Chandler. It will be seen he fully and thoroughly exposes the charge that Catholics in this country owe paramount allegiance to the Pope; and in this he agrees with the statements made on the subject by Judge Gaston, of this State, in the Convention of 1835. Let the bigotted and intolerant read and ponder what follows:

"Mr. Chandler rose to reply to the Know Nothing speech of Mr. Banks, who, he said, had made special and inculpatory remarks regarding the Roman Catholic church, involving in the inculpation a charge of latent treason against its members, or at least, an imputation. There is no article of their religious faith which over-rides all fealty to this government, and which would render them unworthy of public trust—suspected citizens and dangerous citizens. Standing here almost alone in the assertion of a fact which seems to be doubted, he was without the sympathy of a host of partisans to sustain him and to pardon the infirmity of his defence of the principles which he advocated.

He denied that the Pope of Rome has or claims for himself the right to interfere with the political relations of any country than that of which he is himself the sovereign: and he denied the right of the Pope, resulting from his divine office, to interfere between the subjects and sovereigns, and citizens and governments. While he made this denial he acknowledged all his obligations to that church, of which he is an humble member. He would not yield a single dogma, nor explain it away to suit the spirit of the time.

He believed all that the church believes and teaches as religious dogmas. He must regard himself as involved in the general censure of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He clearly and distinctly denied that the power of the Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations, or infringes in the least degree on the duty which any Roman Catholic owes to the government under which he lives. If, he said, by the Providence of God, the Bishop of Rome should possess himself of an army to invade the territory of the U. States or assail the rights of our country, he would find no more earnest antagonists than in the Roman Catholics.

If I should not be here to vote supplies to our army, and too old to take part in the battle, I would be found in the privacy of my chamber, or at the foot of the altar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders. (Applause.) If the spirit of conquest should seize on the wearer of the tiara, and he should seek to subjugate Italy, provoking the arms of other nations against his own State, I would look on the chances of the defeat of his arms as coolly and complacently as on the mischievous schemes of any other ambitious monarch.

This was his belief, and fully and openly asserted by every bishop in the United States. In proof, he read from the writings of Bishops England, Kenrick, Hughes, Spalding, and others. He scorned to utter less than the whole truth; and referred to other times when the Pope dethroned kings, but only when it was required by existing constitutions or compacts for the benefit and at the instance of the governed. In the language of Bishop England, "God never gave to the Pope any temporal power to depose kings, or interfere with the political concerns; and any rights which the successor of St. Peter claims for that purpose must be derived from some other source." He condemned the inequality in citizens which the Know Nothings seek to establish, saying that if this shall be done, it would not be long before that class will demand as a boon what freemen claim.

In conclusion, he said: with my hand on my heart and my eyes towards heaven, with reverence I appeal to God to witness the truth of the assertions which I have made, with the conviction of knowledge and the credibility of the testimony I have adduced from others.

☞ The attention of our readers will be attracted by the highly interesting and able Report of Mr Shepherd, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, in our paper to-day. Mr. Shepherd has bestowed much labor upon this department of duty during the session, and the results at which he has arrived must commend themselves forcibly to the judgemenls of members of Assembly.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1855.

Convention of Old Soldiers—Bounty Lands and Agents—Tariff—Whig expedients to relieve financial embarrassments—Evil of the day—Homestead bill defeated—Steamships between San Francisco and China—Judicial Reform—Demonstration against Know Nothings—Virginia Election—Duty of the Democracy—Death of Mr. Norris—European News—Sale of Cuba.

Monday the 8th inst., being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was celebrated in this City by a Convention of the old soldiers of 1812. Several hundred of them were here, and the procession to the President's mansion presented quite an imposing appearance. To these veterans of the second war of Independence it was a most delightful occasion, recalling to their recollections the scenes through which they passed forty years ago. Their battles were all fought over again. The object of the Convention was to urge upon Congress the propriety of making additional donations of land to them and their comrades in arms for their military services. It is a settled principle of our government to make liberal donations of land to those who have volunteered in the country's defence, and if Congress has not already done justice to these old defenders, it should not hesitate a day in doing so. It is known however that this Convention was gotten up principally through the instrumentality of bounty land and claim agents in this City, and that their interests will be especially subserved by any legislation in behalf of the old soldiers. These harpies are always ready to take advantage of the liberality of Congress and the generosity of the country.

The subject of the tariff has not yet been taken up, but its consideration will be urged upon the House at an early day. As the committee of Ways and Means have one plan and the Secretary of the Treasury another, it is questionable whether either will succeed. The Whigs and a few Democrats will endeavor to carry Mr. Guthrie's plan through, because it proposes to admit dyestuffs and raw materials generally used in manufacturing, free of duty, and to that extent subserves the interests of the manufacturers. This class is always ready to urge the importance of special legislation in their favor, and hence the earnestness with which they have seized upon Mr. Guthrie's recommendations. It is difficult to see why this interest should receive the special consideration of Congress, and be exempted from bearing its proper share of the public burdens; and hence the disinclination of a large majority of the Democratic party to endorse the Secretary's plan. The committee of Ways and Means have taken the principles of the tariff of 1846 as their guide, and propose a general reduction of duties without adding materially to the number of articles on the free list. If neither plan succeeds, it is said a bill will be introduced to make an average reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent. on the rates now paid, and this may possibly be the only mode in which the wishes of the Democratic party can be carried out.

It is amusing to notice the various remedies proposed by Whig politicians and the Whig press to afford relief to the present financial pressure, all based upon modifications or rather radical changes of the revenue system. A high tariff to check importations and foster special interests at the expense of the people they say will put a stop to overtrading and an end to the exportation of the precious metals. Thus they propose to foster manufactures at the expense of the commercial interests; but then they uphold commerce by means of navigation laws and other expedients of the same sort. The favorite idea of Whig statesmen is to push up particular interests with one hand, while they are pulling them down indirectly with the other, and all at the expense of the people for the benefit of certain favored classes. Why not let the business of the country regulate itself, subject alone to the laws of trade? Government cannot interfere in individual enterprise without causing such perturbations in trade as will certainly, in the end, work evils greater by far than the benefits at first accruing. It is the evil of the day to look too much to the government for aid, and to depend too little on individual enterprise. If this tendency is not eradicated from the minds of the people, a centralized government must be the result; and thus a complete revolution in our beautiful republican system be accomplished.

The House of Representatives has devoted three days of the present week almost exclusively to the consideration of a bill to amend the act passed at the last session of Congress graduating the price of the public lands, with the amendment of Mr. Dawson, being his new homestead bill to sell the land in limited quantities to actual settlers on five years credit at fourteen and a half cents per acre. After considerable discussion and various amendments the whole bill was rejected, and thus the homestead in this shape received its quietus. It is probable, however, that it will come up again in some other shape.

Mr. Latham, of California, made a speech on Tuesday urging the establishment of a Steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghae, the government to subsidize the line liberally in the shape of a contract to carry the mails. The establishment of such a line would probably increase our trade with China at first; but, as it would create a monopoly, it would probably lessen the total amount of that trade in the end by discouraging the efforts of individual enterprise. A few years only will elapse before such a line will be a commercial necessity and then the aid of government will not be needed; on the contrary it would be felt as an interference with healthy individual competition.

The Senate has spent the greater part of the week in the consideration of the bill to reform the judiciary system of the United States. The business of the Supreme Court and also of some of the Circuit Courts has become so great and accumulated to such an extent, that some change in the system has become unavoidable. Various plans have been proposed and discussed, one to discharge the Judges of the Supreme Court from Circuit Court duties, so that they might devote their attention exclusively to the duties of the Supreme Court; but this plan has been rejected. Final action has not yet been reached on this matter.

It is said, but I do not know upon what authority, that the Democratic members of the Senate are to hold a meeting at an early day to express their views in the shape of resolutions on the Know-Nothing heresy. I believe they are unanimously against these secret political associations as overturning in effect our form of government and building up an irresponsible Oligarchy in its stead. The organization consists of several degrees of Lodges, the highest of which have the fewest numbers, yet this gives law to and controls all those subordinate to it. A few individuals, therefore, through this society, will exercise a despotic control over the interests of the country—irresponsible individuals who plot and plan in secret to carry out their own selfish purposes

The State election in Virginia next Spring attracts much attention here. The Know-Nothings have gained some foothold in that State, and by amalgamating with the Whig party hope to effect the defeat of Mr. Wise. The Democracy of Virginia owe it to themselves and to their history to unite in one solid phalanx and put down the old enemy in this new and dangerous disguise. Let them rally in support of the nominees of their Convention, and those leaders who now hang back will be compelled to go to work and labor for the success of their principles and their party. It is for the people to command at this time and not permit those upon whom they have conferred honors to avoid the performance of their whole duty.

Mr. Norris, Senator from N w Hampshire, died on Thursday night last. Eulogies were delivered in honor of his memory in both Houses on Friday, and a Congressional committee left the same evening for New Hampshire with his remains. That State has now no representative in the Senate.

The news from Europe by the Baltic embraces nothing of special importance. There is no serious fighting at Sebastopol, although the garrison continues to make sorties almost daily. It is admitted that Sebastopol is much stronger now than when the allied army first set down before it, especially on the north side, which commands the south side and the town. It is worth noticing, too, that the London Times asserts that the English army in the Crimea is without a head, or in other words that Lord Raglan is entirely unequal to the grave responsibility resting upon him. Perhaps the secret is, that the English people begin to tire of the war and dread the fearful loss of life and great expense. Perhaps, too, it is becoming apparent even to them that the alliance with Austria divests the war of all pretension of being a war of "liberty against despotism." Some negotiations are going on at Viena between the five powers, and there is a bare possibility that a peace may be patched up.

The most interesting item to us is that the Spanish Chambers were discussing the sale of Cuba to the United States, Mr. Soule present. If this rumor proves to be reliable, the acquisition of Cuba is not very remote. The first step was the only difficult and dangerous part of the negotiation, and its consideration at all is half the battle gained. With such an impoverished Treasury, Spain has no resource but to dispose of Cuba, and we are the only purchasers. MECKLENBURG.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. The Collins steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived this afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of December, and therefore brings seven days later intelligence from England and all parts of Europe.

The news from the Crimea is not of an important character.

The cotton market remains without change; the sales for the week amount to 30,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady at former quotations. Corn active.

Consols closed at 91⅞.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are Commodore Perry and two special bearers of despatches from St. Petersburg.

The steamer Sarah Sands, about whose safety some fears were entertained, had put into Cork for reparis.

Sixteen hundred French troops had embarked at Marseilles, on board the steamer Arabia, for the Crimea.

The Emperor Napoleon has asked a loan of five hundred millions of francs.

The Prussian special mission to England has resulted in no important action.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Despatches have been received at St. Petersburgh from Menschikoff of as late a date as December 20th.

Nothing of an important character has transpired since last accounts. The weather continues very bad. The Russians annoy the allies considerably with their attacks, but the latter are rapidly receiving reinforcements. Up to the 18th of December twenty thousand men had arrived.

It is reported that the storming of Sebastopol will commence on the arrival of the Turkish reinforcements.

The French will storm the works, while the English and Turks will attack Menschikoff.

The Russians have taken their guns out of the Baltic fleet, and brought them to Sebastopol.

Two Russian vessels-of-war attacked a French steamer near Sebastopol. An English frigate coming to her relief, the former retreated.

The Russian bulletins generally claim important advantages over the besiegers.

The Turkish troops at Kars are hard pressed by the enemy.

Both the allies and the Russians are fully prepared for another pitched battle.

The third paralled before Sebastopol has been established, upon which the French have mounted guns.

Thirty thousand Turks, with a division of French and English artillery, are about to seize Perekop and fortify lines there.

It is rumored that the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol on the 12th, but were repulsed with the loss of seven hundred killed and eleven hundred prisoners.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS The French Chambers were opened on the 20th. The Emperor, in his speech on the opening, eulogizes the victories (?) of the French in the Black and Baltic seas and in the Crimea. Thanks are returned to the British Parliament for its cordial co-operation. The Emperor asked for a levy of one hundred and forty thousand men.

The speeches in the chambers were of a very warlike character. The budget shows a deficiency of eighty millions of francs.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN. The Spanish Cortez were discussing the proposition for the sale of Cuba. Mr. Soule, the American minister, was present during the discussion.

The Spanish government decline raising an army to send to the Crimea to assist the allies; also declines the proposition of Mr. Soule to join in the treaty with Russia, which recognises the principle that the flag protects the goods.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Jan. 18th, 1855.

FLOUR—Small receipts and quick sales at 9¾ @ $10 for S. F.; 10 50 for Extra; 11 for Family.

CORN—White 86 @ 87c.; mixed 86c.

COTTON—Nominal at 7¼ @ 7½c.

STAVES—R. O. hhd. $38; W. O. hhd. $50; Pipe $60.

B. E. PEAS—85 @ 90c.

WHITE BEANS—$1 25.

NAVAL STORES—Tar dull at $2¼ @ 2⅜; for black and bright Spirits Turpentine 45 @ 48c. for small lots; no Crude Turpentine in market.

LIME—Thomaston $1¼; W. C. $1⅜.

SALT—A cargo of Turk's Island changed hands at 62½ cents ℔ bushel. None on the market now.

L. B. SALT—$1 90 @ $2. G. A. $1 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

JAN. 13.

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday afternoon of 40 bbls. at former prices—$2 32 for virgin, $2 90 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.; and this morning 471 bbls. at same figures. The market is firm at above quotations, with a fair demand from shippers.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has been quiet since yesterday's report, with no sales until this morning, when 100 bbls. changed bands at 37 cents ℔ gallon.

ROSIN.—Common is in fair demand, and stock light. 1600 bbls. sold this morning et $1 20 for large bbls.

TAR—Is in moderate demand for shipment, and we note sales yesterday of 228 bbls., and this morning of 279 do. at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN—A cargo of 1,000 bushels received from Hyde county, and retailing from vessel at $1 05 ℔ 56 lbs., in quantities to suit.

HAY—Sale at auction this morning, of 50 bales northern make, damaged, at 55 cents per 100 lbs.

TIMBER—Sales of two rafts at $5 @ $6¼ per M.

Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 13, 1854.

We note no change in the price of produce, except a slight improvement in the Cotton market, but not sufficient to alter quotations. Bacon is dull sale, market overstocked. No change in Corn. The demand for Flour is good.

The tendency of Spirits Turpentine is to decline, and may be quoted lower, say 31 to 32 cents per gallon. Raw do $1,10 to $2,50 per bbl.

There has been two droves of Hogs in the past week, W. Faison Esq. of Sampson had one and Mr. Cox the other. Both droves sold as 7¼ cts.

There is not much Beef in market.

Notice of Assignment.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOR THE BENEFIT of all his creditors made an assignment of all his estate, stock in trade, &c., to Edward Cantwell, Attorney at Law, office on the corner below the Cape Fear Bank, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and such of his creditors as desire the benefit of said assignment, will find the Release open for their signature for sixty, days when a sale will be had and an equal distribution of the proceeds thereof made among the releasing creditors. F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—3t.

Selling out at Cost!

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO, CHINA GOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS. The subscriber being desirous of winding up his present business offers for sale at reduced prices his whole stock.

The goods have all been selected with care and much labor in the Northern Cities, and present the choicest assortment that can be found anywhere.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains are invited to call and examine. H. & F. MAHLER, Agents.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—8t.

GLEN ANNA.

MISS MAGARET G. NIXON, Principal.
MISS EMILY BRANSON, Assistant.
JOSEPH B. SHELTON, Steward.
MRS. JOS. B. SHELTON, Matron.

The *sixth session* of this flourishing Female Seminary will open Feb. 21, 1855.

It is handsomely and healthfully situated in Davidson Co. N. C. six miles west of Normal College, one mile from Thomas Depot on the Central Railroad.

Terms: Board $6 a month exclusive of lights; tuition $10 a session; Music $10 extra; French $5.

For a Circular containing particulars apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. 4w.

FOR RENT.

The House and lot near the residence of Mrs. Clarke, formerly occupied by E. Cantwell, Esq.

For terms, apply at this office.

Jan. 14, 1855. tf.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)

Wenona, Minank, Pinalo, Kappa, Hudson, Bloomington, Wapella, Clinton, Maroa, Decatur, Macon, Moadwequa, Tacusah, Pena, Temorah, Uconee, Vandalia, Paloka, Sandoval, Centralia, Richview, Dubois, Duquoin, Desoto, Makanda, Jonesboro, and Ullin, to Cairo

From Chicago, by Ridgeville, New Frier. Port Clinton, and Oak Hill, to Waukegan

From Chicago, by Thornton, Station, Rich, Mann, Munteno, Kaukakee, Depot, Ashkum, Onargo, Loda, Perd, Rantoul, Urbanna, Pesatum, Neoga, Arno, Oakaw, Wehunka, Edgwood, Farina, Tanti, and Odin, to Centralia

From Chicago, by Geneva, Blackberry, De Kalb Centre, Jefferson grove, Lane, Dixon, Sterling, Como, Union grove, Fulton, Lyons, Iowa, and Tipton, to Iowa city

From Danville, by Pilot, Higginsville, Ten mile grove, Oliver's grove, and Avoca, to Pontiac

From Decatur, by Sullivan, Cochran's grove, Big Spring, and Ewington, to Wehunka Station

From Decatur, by Hopewell, Swingston, Hermitage, Neogo Station, Oakland, and Embarrass Point, to Paris

From Decatur to N. M. Brown's

From De Kalb Centre, by Broadie's grove, Jefferson grove, Lafayette grove, Kyte River, Ogle, and Taylor, to Grand de Tour

From De Kalb Centre, by Lost grove, Line, Swinton, New Vigil, and Williamsburg, to De Kalb Centre

From Dixon, by Grand de Tour, Nashua, Oregon, Byron, Hall, New Milford, Elida, Kishwaukie, Rockford, Harlam, Roscoe, and Rockton, to Beloit, Wis

From Dixon, by Buffalo Grove, Eagle Point, Elk Horn grove, Rock creek, Mount Carroll, Derinda, and Avery, to Galena

From Dundee, by Barrington, Flint creek, Lake Zurich, Gelmer, and Libertyville, to Waukegan

From Earlville, by La Clair, East Paw Paw, Paw Paw grove, Willow creek, Story, Brodie's grove, and Lindenwood, to Killbuck

From Edwardsville, by Lands Point, Rising Sun, Bond Point, Taylorsvillel and Stonington, to Decatur

From Empire, by Mount Prospect, Gennessee grove, and Melledgeville, to Elkhorn grove

From Erie, by Spring Hill, Jefferson's Corners, Yorktown, Winnebago, Traxton, and Enon, to Princeton

From Elgin, by New Plato, Udina, Prengree, Hampshire, and Harmony, to Carol

From Elgin, by Dundee, Algonquin, Crystal Lake, Elysium, Woodstock, Hartland, Brookdale, Dunham, Chemung, Park's corners, and Hunter, to Beloit, Wisconsin

From Elgin, by Geneva, Wis., to Elk Horn

From Fairfield, by Marlan's grove, and Enterprise, to Maysville

From Farmington, by Uniontown, Hermon, Abingdon, Berwick, Ellison, and Alena, to Harper's Mills

From Farmington, by Middle grove, Midway, Troy Mills, St. Augustine, Greenbush, Roseville, New Lancaster, Elisonville, Alena, and Happer's Mills, to Burlington, Iowa

From Fredericksville, by Browning, and Shelden grove, to Astoria

From Freeport, by Kirk's grove, Yellow creek, Hazzlewood, Kent, Ward's grove, and Plum River, to Derinda

From Freeport, by Rock River, Howard, and Harrison, to Rockton

From Freeport, by Cedarville, Buena Vista, McConnellsville, and Oneca, to Moore, Wisconsin, and back, by Cadez, Winslaw, Illinois, and Wodham's grove, to Freeport

From Freeport, by Eleroy, Lena, and Nora, to White Oak Springs, Wis

From Freeport, by Mill grove, Yellow creek, Hardwood, Kent's, Ward's grove, Plum River, or Dorinda, to Galena

From Freeport, by Jackson, Cherry grove, and Mount Carroll, to Savannah

From Fulton, by Henla, Union grove, and Empire, to Sterling

From Fort Wayne, Indiana, by Rochester, Rensselaer, Lacon, Illinois, Toulon, New Boston, Toolsboro, Iowa, Wapelle, Washington, Oskaloosa, Indianola, and Winterset, to Council Bluff

From Galena, by Avery, Elizabeth, Dernida, and Hanover, to Galena

From Galina, by Hanover, Portsmouth, Savannah, Argo, Bluffville, Fulton, Albany, Cordova, Port Byron, and Hampton, to Moline

From Galena, by South Hollow, to Dunleith

From Galesburg, by Haw creek, Maquan, Uniontown, and Middle grove, to Farmington

From Galesburg, by Granate, Ionia, Utah, Millersburg, Ferdinand, and Dury, to Muscatine

From Galesburg, by Centre Point, Henderson, Ontario, Heath Land, Andover, and Morristown, to Green River

From Galesburg to Oquawka

From Galesburg, by Victorio, Lafayette, Toulon Elmira, Osciola, to Tiskilwa

From Galesburg to Burlington, Iowa

From Golconda, by Big Bay city, to New Liberty

From Golconda, by J. R. Pott's, to Brooklyn

From Golconda, by Bolton, and Sarahsville, to Marion

From Golconda, by Rock and Broad Oak, to Vienna

From Grayville, by Albion, Parker's, Fairview, Only, Newton, and Greenup, to Charleston

From Greenup, by Springville, to Republican

From Greenup, by Paradise, to Cochran's grove

From Greenup, by Cedran and Campbell, to Charleston

From Havanna, by Quiver, Pilot, Hill, Long Point, and Allen's grove, to Delavan

From Hennepin, by Floria, Caladonia, Ox Bow, and Magnolia, to Wenona Station

From Hickory Hil, by Keeneville and Bell Prairie, to Mount Leambare

From Henry, by Lone Tree and Urispe, to Fiskilma

From Hick's Mills, De Kalb county, to Cherry Valley, Winnebago county

From Hillsboro, by Woodsboro, Mount Kingston, Stanton, Bunker Hill, and Woodburne, to Shipman

From Hutsonville. by Annapolis, to Bell Air

From Hutsonville to Elkton

From Holly, by Illinois city, Copper creek, and Eliza, to New Boston

From Jacksonville, by New Bethel, Ben. H. Page's, A. H. Calvin's, Samuel B. Hodges, and Turkeytown, to Peter Wagnon's

From Jacksonville, by Sandy, Manchester, White-hall, Carrollton, Kane, Jerseyville, Delhi, and Godfrey, to Alton

From Jacksonville, by Indian creek, Emerald Point, Rushawey, Petersburg, and Sweet Water, to Middletown

From Jacksonville, by Arcadia, to Beardstown

From Jacksonville, by Franklin, Waverly, Locust Spring, Cummington, and Hoover's Point, to Carlinville

From Jeherson, by Leyden Centre and Leyden, to Sagene

From Jerseyville, by Jalapa, Letcherville, Greenfield, Athensville, and Scottsville, to Franklin

From Jerseyville, by Otter creek, to Grafton

From Jerseyville, by Jersey Landing, and Portage, Des Sioux, to St. Charles, Mo

From Joliet, by Selfridgeville and Channahon, to Sandy Ridge

From Joliet, by Lockport, to Plainfield

From Joliet, by Jackson creek and Reed's grove, to Wilmington

From Jonesboro, by Cypress creek, to Metropolis city

From Jonesboro, by Western Saratoga, Sugar creek, and Bainbridge, to Marion

From Junction to St. Charles

From Kankakee Depot, by Bloomville, Pierce, and Wallingford, to Green Garden

From Kankakee Depot, by Blourbonnais grove, to Rockville

From Kankakee Depot, by Renasa, Sammon's Point, and Farmer's Home, to Plato

From Kankakee Depot, by Laneburg, and Limestone, to Harle creek

From Kankakee Depot, by Momence, to Yellow Head grove

From Kankakee Depot, by Aroma, Mount Langum, Democrat, and Courtwright's Mills, to Iroquois

From Kappa, by West Wood, Eureka, Woodford, and Matamoras, to Spring Bay

From Kappa, by Money creek, Lexington, Selma, Indian grove, Avoca, Pontiac, Sunbury, New Michigan, Eagle, and Farm Ridge, to Ottawa

From Kaskaskia, by Ruma, Red Bud, and Prairie du Long, to Bellville

From Kaskaskia, by Ellis grove, Preston, Risdon, Lewzburg, and Chewing, to Bellville

From Keithsburg, in Mercer county, by Pope creek, Hendersonville, to Knoxville

From Keithsburg, by Sun Beam, Pope creek, and Henderson, to Galesburg

From Knoxville, by the Fuquasa Settlement, Robbins Farm, Red Oak grove, and Cambridge Court House, to Geneseee

From Knoxville, by Magnon, Fairview, and Independence, to Lewistown

From Lacon, by Steuben, Lawn Ridge, and Valley, to Wyoming

From Lacon, by Shane's Point, and Robert's Point, to Magnolia

From Lacon to Weenona Station

From La Harpe to Blandinsville

From La Salle, by Todd's Mill's, Galloway, Reading, Long Point, and Rook's creek, to Pontiac

From La Salle, by Arlington, Lamoille, May Hill, Binghampton, Shelburne, and Amboy, to Dixon

From Lancaster Landing, by Timber, Brunswick, Farmington, French creek, Elmore, Littletonville, Victoria, Walnut grove, Bishop Hill, and Red Oak, to Cambridge

From Lacon to Toulon

From Lourenceville, by Petty's, Stringtown, St. Marie, Newtown, and Rose Hill, to Greenup

From Lawrenceville, by Old Farm, Flat Rock, and New Hebron, to Robinson

From Lena, by Howardsville, Granville, Millville, Mount Summer, and Thatcher, to Baltimore

From Lewistown. by Cuba, Fialt, Ellisville, and Troy Mills, to St. Augustine

From Leyden Centre, by Mainville, Elk grove, Plum, Palatine, and Shaumburg, to Barringtou

From Lisbon, by Ohio Farm, to Au. Sable

From Louisville to Maysville

From Louisville, by Larkinsburg, Hickory creek, and Four mile Prairie, to Vandalia

From Lyons, by Brush Hill, to Downer's grove

From Jonesboro, by Cane's Store, and Luth's Store, to York

From Macomb, by Drowning Fork, Virgil, Ellisville, and Fair View, to Farmington

From Macomb, by Johnson, Table grove, [and] Bernadotte, to Lewistown

From Macomb, by Drowning Fork, Avon, St. Augustine, Warrenton, and Abingdon, to Galesburg

From Macomb, by Burnsville, Swan creek, Roseville, Monmouth, Spring grove, North Henderson, Pope creek, Farlow's grove, Preemption, Pleasant Ridge, and Camden, to Rock Island

From Marengo, by Ripley, Ney, Genoa, Sycamore, De Kalb, Centre, Lost grove, Swan grove, Squaw grove, and Somonauk, to Buck Branch, on the Aurora Extension Railroad

From Marengo, by Romeo, Dunham, Big Foot, and Walworth, Wis., to Darien

From Marshall, by Margaretta, and Westfield, to Charleston

From Marshall, by Fincastle, to Grand View

From Marshall, by Salisbury, Campbell, and Springville, to Shelbyville

From NcLeansborr, by Night's Prairie, Hall, and Webb's Prairie, to Benton

From McLeansboro to Liberty

From McLeansboro, by Keenville, and Bell Prairie, to Hickory Hill

From McLeansboro to Marion

From McLeansboro, by Rector, to Equality

From Maulding's Mills, by Hopkins grove, Daw's Store, and William L. Britton's, to Benton

From Mendota, by Princeton, and Weathersfield, to Galesburg

From Mendota, by Troy grove, Ovid, Lee Centre, Franklin grove, Taylor, Daysville, Lee, Fitz Henry, Stillwater, and Kishwakie, to Rockford

From Mendota, by Perkins grove, Lamoille, and Dovor, to Princeton

From Mendota, by Troy grove, to Dimmick

From Metropolis city, by Brooklyn, to Paducah, Ky

From Marengo, by Delavan, Wis., to White Water

From Middleport, by Wool, Quitman, and Butler, to Urbana

From Middleport, by Milford, Rio, North Fork, and Myer's mills, to Danville

From Niddleport, by Milford, Oxford, Brigham's grove, and Montmorency, to Lafayette, Indiana

From Middleport to the nearest Post Office, on the Illinois Central Railroad

From Moline, by Brooklyn, Green River, Penny's Ferry, Sharon Spring Hill, Portland, Prophetstown, and Calema, to Dixon

From Makena, by Chelsea, Green garden, Wallingsford, Pierce, Bloomville, Bourbanais, to Kankakee Depot

From Monmouth, by Dunny, Little York, and Pope's mills, to New Boston

From Monmouth, by Grove Farm, and Olena, to Hopper's Mills

From Mokena, by Hadley, Gooding's grove, Palos, [and] Orland, to Mokena

From Mount Carmel, by New Hope, Albion, and Wabash, to Fairfield

From Mount Carmel to Princeton, Indiana

From Mount Carmel, by Card's Point, Mill Prairie, Lakersburg, and Franzonia, to Maysville

From Mount Carmel, by Friendsville, Mier, Bon Pas, and Calhoun, to Olney

From Mount Carmel, Friendsville, Mier, Ruark, and Olive, to Lawrenceville

From Mount Carmel to Hanover

From Mount Carmel, by Pleasant Valley, to Howardsville

From Morris, by Mazan, Clarion, and Fairmount, to Dwight

From Morris, by Lisbon, Halderman's grove, Newark. Millington, and Ashbury, to Sandwick

From Morris, by Lisbon, and Newark, to the Station East of Lanmonack, on the Aurora Extension Railroad

From Morris. Vanceborough, Ava, Rock Run, and Rock grove, to Spring grove

From Mount Morris to Buffalo grove

From Montezuma to Glasgow

From Murphysboro, by Carbondale. to Marion

From Naples, by Griggsville, Pittsfield, Barry, and Kinderhook, to Hannibal, Mo

From Naples, by Weredasia, Arenzville, and Virginia, to Bath

From Naples to Perry

From Napersville, by Warrenton, to Wheaten

From New Harmony. Indiana, by McLeansboro, Benton, Pleasant Shades, Mount Hawkins, Pinckneyville, Galum, and Steel's mills, to Chester

From Nashville, by Raneysburg, Pinckneyville, and Vergennes, to Murphysboro

From New Erin, by Wadham's grove, McConnell's grove, Winslow, and Cady's, to Monroe, in Wisconsin

From Nashville, by Richview Station, Blissville, Mount Vernon, Black Oak, Mauldiin's mills, and New Franklin, to Fairfield

From Nashville, by Sassafras Hill, and Beaman, to Carlyle

From Niles, by South Northfield, Northfield, Deerfield, and Emma, to Waukegan

From Noysville, by Proviso, York Centre, Bonaparte, Lisle, Warrenville, and Big Woods, to Aurora

From Nauvoo, by Indianola, Pontoosac, Dallas city, Shokaken, Harper's mills, Oquawka, Keithsburg, and New Boston, to Millersburg

From Newton, by Willow Hill, Yale, Zero, and Johnson's mills, to Marinsville

From New Haven to Benton

From Olney to St. Marie

From Oquawka, by Keithsburg, New Boston, and Millersburg, to Rock Island

From Oregon, by Mount Morris, Adaline and Crane's grove, to Freeport

From Oregon, by Plain's Point, and White Rock, to Lindenwood

From Ottawa, by Prairie Centre, Ophir, and No grove, to Mendota

From Ottawa, by Dayton, Serena, Northville, Ashbury, and Pennfield, to Bristol

From Ottawa, by Norway, Mission Point, Newark, Pavillion, Mansfield, Bristol, Oswego, and Montgomery, to Aurora

From Ottawa. by Brookfield, Waupousie, and Mason, to Wilmington

From Oquawka to Burlington, Iowa

From Panola Station, by Metamora, to Spring Bay

From Palestine, by Robinson, Elkton, Bell Air, and Hazeldell, to Greenup

From Paris to Goshen

From Pekin, by Tremont, Mackenaw, Stout's grove, and Wilksboro, to Bloomington

From Pekin, by Spring Leeke, to Havanna

From Pekin, by Dillion and Armington. to Mount Hope

From Pekin, by Dillion, Armington, and Mount Hope, to Waynesville

From Pekin, by Circleville, to Delavan

From Pekin, by Kingston mines, and Timber, to Canton

From Peoria, by Washington, and Eureka, to Kappa

From Peoria, by Little Detroit, Spring Bay, Partridge creek, and Crow creek, to Lacon

From Peoria, by Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb Carthage, Chili, and Mendon, to Quincy

From Peoria. by Wesley city, to Groveland

From Peoria, by Washington, Metamora, Low Point, Washburn, Crow meadow, Magnolia, Mount Palatine, Point Republic, Lowell, Tanica Station, and Deer Park, to Ottawa

From Peoria, by Chillicothe, Lacon, Henry, Hennepin, Florida, and Grandville, to Tonica Station, Illinois, Central Railroad

From Peoria, by Morton, and Painville, to Concord

From Peoria, by Mount Hawley, Southampton, Wyoming, Toulon, Weathersfiald, Burne's, Genessee, Sharon, Erie, and Kingsburg, to Fulton

From Peoria, by Farmington, Fairview, Ellisville, Macomb, Argyle, and Carthage, to Warsaw

From Peru, by Troy Grove, Paw Paw grove, Shabouche's grove, Cottonville, Bushe's Point, and Lacy, to Belvidere

From Pittsfield to New London, Missouri

From Pittsfield, by New Hartford, Atlas, and Rockford, to Louisiana

From Pittsfield to Carrollton

From Pittsfield, by Griggsville, Perry, and Chambersburg, to Versailles

From Pittsfield, by Martinsburg, and Pleasant Hill, to Clarksville

From Pittsfield, by Melton, to Montezuma

From Plaintield, by Naansey, to Oswego

From Pulaski, by Elm grove, Clayton, Walker's Neck, Buck Horn. and White Oak Springs, to Perry

From Quincy to Palmyra, Mo

From Quincy, by Ursa Marcaline, Lima, Rock Run, Warsaw, and Hamilton, to Keokuk, Iowa

From Quincy, by Payson, and Richfield, to Barry

From Quincy, by Mendon, Woodville, Chili, Rough and Ready, Carthage, Webster, Fountain, Green, Friendship, and Argyle, to Macomb

From Quincy, by Columbus, Camp Point, Clayton, Mount Sterling, Versailles, and Meredasia, to Jacksonville

From Quincy, by Burton, Liberty, Fairweather, Beverly, Belmont, New Salem, New Maysville, and Griggsville, to Naples

From Raleigh, by Griswold, to McLeansboro

From Raleigh, by Bankston, Independence, and Somerset, to Elizabethtown

From Raleigh, by H. Garner's, W. N. Mitchell's, and Tho. Saunder's, to Marion

From Riley, McHenry county, to Genoa

From Robinson, by Oblong, and Willow Hill, to Newton

From Robinson, by Eaton, and Anderson, to Marshall

From Rockton, by Laona, to Monroe

From Rockton, by Harrison, and Medina, to Laona

From Rock Island, by Pleasant Ridge, Holly, Buffalo, Prairie, and Drury, to Muscatine, Iowa

From Rock Island, by Camden, Prairiefield, Richland grove, Meridian, Oxford, North Prairie, Henderson, Centre Point, and Galesburg, to Knoxville

From Rock Island, by Camden Mills, Orion, and Cambridge, to Bum's

From Rock Is'and to Davenport, Iowa

From Rock Island, by Genesee, and Princeton, to Peoria

From Rock Island, by Pennsylvania, Orion, Morristown, and Andover, to Cambrdge Court House

From Rock Island, by Camden, Pleasant Ridge, and Millersburg, to Keithsburg

From Rushville, by Camden, Brooklyn, Huntsville, Pulaski, Augusta, Plymouth, St Mary's, Elm Tree, Carthage, Warsaw, and Hamilton, to Keokuk, Iowa

From Rushville, by Littleton, Doddsville, Grind Stone, Macomb, and Blandinsville, to Burlington, Iowa

From Rushville, by Wilson's Ferry, to La Grange Bluff

From Rushville, by Ripley, to Mount Sterling

From Rushvill, by Astoria, Vermont, Spava, Otto, Lewistown, Fulton Centre, Canton, Farmington, and Trivoli, to Peoria

From Rushville, by Scott's mill, Pleasant Ridge, Clayton, Bunt's mills, Kingston, and Richland, to Hannibal, Mo

From Scott, by Vienna, Waupousie grove, and Morris, to Maiyan's, in Grundy county

From Salem, by Racoon, Rome, Mount Vernon, Spring Garden, Ewing, Benton, Frankfort, Lake creek, Marion, Sulphur Springs, Vienna, and George's creek, to Metropolis city

From Salem. by Mount Liberty, Bishop's mill, Larkinsburg, and Jani, to Ewington

From Savanna, by Sabula, Maqnoketa, Anamosa, and Marion, Iowa, to Cedar Rapids

From Shawneetown, by Saline mines, Martha Furnace, Elizabethtown, Rosinclaire, and Rock Quarry, to Golconda

From Shawneetown, by Poland, Duncanton, Rattle Snake, McLeansboro', Palo Alto, and Moore's Prairier, to Mount Vernon

From Shawneetown, by Equality, Raleigh, Dorrenee, Cave, Benton, Crittenden, Pleasant Shade, Mount Hawkins, Raneysburg, Nashville, Plum Hill, Akan, and Mascantah, to Belleville

From Shawneetown, along the Middle Road, known as the Cypress Road, to David Keasler's, in Gallatin county

From Shawneetown, by Crawford, to South Hampton

From Shawneetown, by Bay Cross Roads, Mount Airy, Vienna, Mount Pleasant, Jonesboro, and Clear Creek Landing, to Girardeau

(To be continued.)

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods*, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.

All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.

November 20, 1854. 1049—t15thJ.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by

JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened, Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

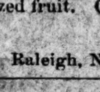
THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

Watches! Watches!!



A FINE LOT OF THE REAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT..

June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public in general that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.

Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94—3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,

Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers*, and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

WM. WATSON. JOESPH BOOTH.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—smpd.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, A LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, 210 front and 222 feet deep, near the residence of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and opposite the residence of Thos. P. Devereux,—one of the most desirable locations for a private residence in the City.

Also a valuable Store and dwelling on Fayetteville street, at present occupied by Messrs. King and Biggs as a Clothing Store, and by Maj. Phillips as a Boarding House, 25½ feet front, running back to next street, buildings all new, and in good order.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application to Wm. H. Jones, Attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 11th, 1854. 5—swlm.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Unerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.



THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersiliao Music Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his serviees. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytic amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.

OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

December 12, 1854. 5—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that be has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUGEE's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854. J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes I., II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegently bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of the times; altogether forming an exceedingly novel and elegant series for future reference and present enjoyment, both in regard to reading matter and illustrations. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.

October 16, 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

H. R. NELSON.

Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—pd.

JUST TO HAND.—800 lbs., of those justly celebrated family hams.
8 bbls. Mercer Potatoes.
5 doz. Buffalo tongues.
200 Dried Beef do.
Raisins, Currents, Citron, Almonds, French Candies, &c.
Come and see. F. MAHLER & CO.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

L. S. PERRY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PARTNER of and successor to, the late Dr. William R. Scott, having taken charge of the office occupied by his late partner, will continue the business, and hopes by closely attending to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with their patronage.

CERTIFICATES.

RALEIGH, Nov. 2, 1854.

Dr. L. S. PERRY, *Surgeon Dentist*,

SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that I have often heard our late friend, Dr. Wm. R. Scott, with whom you were associated in business, speak of your full and correct knowledge of the theory of Dental Surgery, and express his great satisfaction with the operations and work which, during the present year, you performed under his eye.

I know he was perfectly willing to leave the office under your charge, and looked forward to the day when he should retire from the practice of his profession and leave you his successor.

I hope you will continue the business, as I feel confident that you will give entire satisfaction to all who may require your services.

Very respectfully,
WM. J. CLARKE.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 1, 1854.

Dr. L. S. PERRY: Dear Sir. In accordance with the desire of the friends of our late friend, Doctor W. R. Scott, with whom you have been associated in the practice of Dental Surgery, for some time past, I have determined to deliver to you his office, instruments, and fixtures, until his executors are appointed, and in taking your receipt for the same, I feel assured that you will give entire satisfaction to his late friends and the public generally; because I am aware of the fact that he was very proud of you as his late pupil; that he had perfect confidence in you as a skillful and successful Dentist, and that he intended soon to resign his practice in your hands, owing to his failing eye-sight.

Wishing you prosperity, and hoping that you will reflect credit upon your late preceptor and partner in all your operations, I remain your sincere friend,

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AT F. MAHLER & CO.'S, (next door to W. L. Pomeroy.)

FOR THE LADIES.

Reticules at all prices,
Berlin and French Baskets of all styles,
Work-boxes, new Rococco style,
Pearl plate and other Desks,
Leather and painted Port-folios,
Card Cases of pearl, shell and paper mache,
Card Receivers, very fine of Terra Cotta,
Ink-stands of Terra Cotta, Alabaster, &c,
Jet Bracelets, Breastpins and Necklaces of all styles,
Perfumed French Bracelets, &c., &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cigars of all the leading Brands, comprising:
The Upman, Lamartine, Primra, Jockey Club, Constancia, Evidencia, &c. To persons buying by the quantity we allow cost price with 10 per cent. Commission.
Chewing Tobacco, well supplied with all brands. Persons buying by the quantity we charge Manufacturers' prices,
Smoking Tobacco, fine, mild, well flavored Brands,
Walking Canes of all styles.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

China Tea and Dinner setts, fine Knives and Forks, India Rubber Combs, Boy's Guns, Secretaries, Wheelbarrows, Carriages, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Chess men, Different games, Kid, Wax, China and India Rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, India Rubber and Tin Toys, &., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clocks in Mahogany and Iron cases, 36 hours and 8 day Clocks.
White, blue and canary glass Candlesticks, new style.
Paris, China Candlesticks, Razors and Pocket-Knives, of the most celebrated makers, Emmerson and Tilton's superior Razor Strops. All articles for the Toilet, Portmonaies Pocketbooks, Cigar cases, best Italian and English Guitar Strings, Flower vases, &c., &c.

FOR THE HUNTSMEN.

Game bags, Powder Flasks, Powder Horns, Shot Bags, Walker's and G. D. Caps, Shot, Dupont's Rifle Powder, Travelling Companions, Willow Flasks, &c., &c.,
Price and quality warranted to give universal satisfaction. Come and see.

F. MAHLER & CO.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric Hd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward*, (F. S.)	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead jr	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	(*A Whig*,)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote*, (F. S.),	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov's Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	220*	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600§	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2	54	[illegible]
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer,	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller,	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor; will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake,	3 each.
The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes,	2 each.
The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin,	1 each